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[SIXPENCE.]

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.



ARELY have Legislators gained so little popularity as in the "laborious and protracted Session" which has just been brought to a close. It does not leave a good character behind it. There are none to say a word in its favour. Like Wordsworth's Maiden of the river Dove, it is one whom

There are none to praise,
And very few to love.

It will chiefly be memorable for its unusual duration; its large promises and mean performances; its prolixity of speed; its slowness to pass measures of a reformatory tendency, and its alacrity to pass measures of coercion. Mr. Disraeli, who has snatched the mantle formerly so gracefully worn

by Lord Lyndhurst, and become the regular Parliamentary Mentor of her Majesty's Opposition, reviewed last week the doings of the Session, and laid all the faults with which the public has hitherto been content to load the back of the House upon the backs of her Majesty's Ministers. His speech contained an able—we will not say a strictly impartial or very benevolent—abstract of the doings of Parliament, and of the Administration from the first assembling of the House in November of last year, to its ultimate prorogation in the first week of September. Mr.

Disraeli drew the conclusions from the facts which he adduced, that Ministers, and not the House, were to blame for all the prolixity and waste of time that had occurred; that if there had been delays, it was not the forms of the House which were responsible, but the Ministerial blunders in the Sugar Bill, the four budgets of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the crude measures launched into the House without due foresight or preparation, and the general vacillation and incompetency of the Government. Lord John Russell's reply, though not equal, as an oratorical effort, to the brilliant and ill-natured attack of this Conservative sharpshooter, was by no means unsuccessful. His Lordship passed over, without other comment than a slight deprecation, the increasing long-windedness of our representatives, and maintained that with sedition in England, incipient rebellion in Ireland, and convulsion in Europe, the work of administration was the chief business to which the Government was bound to direct its attention; and that neither the Government nor the House was to blame for the little progress that had been made with measures of a purely legislative character, seeing that sedition in England had been met with a vigorous arm; that rebellion in Ireland had been suppressed; that revolutions on the Continent had not shaken the institutions of Great Britain; and that, however convulsed the state of Europe might have been, peace had hitherto been preserved in England. The country will no doubt be prepared to forgive to some extent both the House and the Government for the sins of omission for which the Session is notorious, in consideration of the great advantages which have been and are to be derived from the vigorous maintenance of public order, for which Lord John Russell took credit to himself, and which undoubtedly has signalled the year 1848. But, nevertheless, it cannot shut its eyes against the evils resulting from the interminable speechifying in which men of all parties indulge, and from the want of care and discrimination and wisdom displayed by successive Governments, in introducing and discussing, in March, April, May, or June, measures which are certain to be abandoned as soon as August begins to unfold visions of grouse and red deer before the expectant eyes of our jaded

and home-sick legislators, weary of the atmosphere of St. Stephen's, and panting for the fresh air of the forest or the moorland. The fact is, that there is far too much law-making in this country. The abandonment of so many bills every Session is not in itself an evil. The evil lies in their introduction, and in the waste of time occasioned by their discussion, stage after stage, until that final period when August hurries them, not prematurely, but satisfactorily, into the gloomy limbo of the recess. All may regret that large measures, such as the Navigation Laws and the Health of Towns Bill, have either made no progress at all, or been mutilated and perverted from their original intent: but few will regret, with Mr. Disraeli, the abandonment of the forty-seven bills whose fate he deplures; or rejoice with Lord John Russell, that although forty-seven have been abandoned by their projectors, the Government has carried no less than one hundred and five bills out of one hundred and twenty-five which it introduced at the commencement of the Session.

It seems to us that both Mr. Disraeli in his attack upon, and Lord John Russell in his defence of, the Government, for the omissions and commissions of the legislative year, left out of view the most important of all the considerations connected with the business of the Session—the proposed increase of the Income Tax—its abandonment—and the consequent addition of two millions to the permanent debt of the country. As every man ought to pay his own debts, so ought every generation to provide for the means of its own Government, and for the necessities of its own position. It is not just to our posterity, near or remote, to add to the already large public burdens of this country, and to inflict upon them an additional penalty for having been born an age or more after ourselves. The addition that has been made to our debt during the present year, and the unsatisfactory condition in which the finances of the nation must be considered to be as long as expenditure so greatly exceeds income as it does at present, are both, we think, very fairly chargeable upon the present Ministry. When, on the 18th of February last, the Government, through the medium of its Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced its intention to increase the Income Tax to 5 per cent., the announcement was made with



a correct appreciation of the necessities of the State, and of the most available and prudent means of providing for them. The great outcry in the country against the present Income Tax that arose at that time, was not directed against it because it was a direct tax, or because it was a tax upon income and property; but because it was unfairly and oppressively levied upon temporary income as distinguished from permanent property. On the contrary, it was generally conceded that such a tax was in itself just, whilst it was universally conceded that it was necessary. The opposition to the proposal to increase it from three per cent. to five was directed against it by the possessors of temporary incomes dependent upon life, health, and ability, entirely upon the ground of its oppressiveness to them. The hardship was palpable to all the struggling classes of the community, that the man with £10,000 snugly and safely invested in Government securities should pay in no greater proportion than the poor professional man deriving his precarious £300 per annum from the exercise of his skill and industry. But the Ministers insisted upon retaining this objectionable feature of the tax. They would not modify it in the slightest degree. When agitation arose, when the feelings of the country were excited, and when the overthrow of the French monarchy warned all statesmen of the danger of resisting the just demands of a whole people, the Ministry, rather than modify this system of injustice, consented to forego altogether the proposed addition to the tax, and trust to the chapter of accidents, or to a loan, to meet the deficiency which they had calculated would arise in the national income. This is the great fault of the Ministry and the Session. This is the sin which the Government and the House of Commons have committed against the country; and for this they will yet be held responsible. A five per cent. Property Tax and a three per cent. Income Tax might have been carried through Parliament. Agitation would have subsided in the face of such a concession to a reasonable demand; and the country would have been spared the disgrace of living upon borrowed money, at a time when it was more than ever essential that it should incur no additional liabilities, or increase by an iota the entanglement and perplexity of the national finances. Before this question all others sink into insignificance. It is a question that must be met. It is a problem that must be solved, however difficult the task. The Ministry that neglects it, dallies with it, or misunderstands it, proclaims its own unfitness, and must yield office to wiser men. The next session of Parliament will see it increased in importance. It is to be hoped that the men in power at that time will be somewhat more convinced of its paramount urgency, than the members of the Russell Administration.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.

Lord John Russell, after visiting her Majesty at Balmoral Castle, Aberdeenshire, will, with Lady Russell, visit his noble relatives the Earl and Countess of Minto, at Minto Castle, Roxburghshire, subsequently joining the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

The Marquis of Lansdowne left town during the week, for Bowood, Wilts, where the Marchioness, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, and a select circle have been assembled for some days.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will pass the greater part of the recess at Broadlands, Hants. It is understood that the noble Viscount will come to town occasionally during the absence of the Premier.

Lord Eddisbury, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, will act at the Foreign-office during the noble Viscount's absence.

Sir George Grey, Home Secretary, will remain in Scotland during the whole of the Royal progress. Mr. Lewis, M.P., Under-Secretary to the Home Department, will remain in town during Sir George's absence.

Earl and Countess Grey left town on Wednesday for Datchett-park, Windsor, for a few days, and thence proceeded to Howick-house, Northumberland, for the recess.

The Earl of Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, with the other Lords, purpose, during the recess, making official inspections of the principal ports, &c., throughout the kingdom, and intend, amongst other places, to proceed to Holyhead.

The Earl of Minto will receive a family circle at Minto Castle, Roxburghshire. The Marquis of Clanricarde will join the Marchioness and family in a few days at Sandgate, Kent.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon are expected to visit their youthful family at the Grove, near Watford, early next month.

Viscount Morpeth, after making some official visits, will join his venerable parents, the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., and Miss Hobhouse, left town during the week for the right honourable Baronet's seat in Wiltshire.

The Marquis of Anglesey, Master-General of the Ordnance, will receive a circle during the recess at Beaudesert, Staffordshire.

It is expected that Sir William Somerville, Bart., Chief Secretary for Ireland, will be actively engaged during the recess in reference to measures for the amelioration of that part of the empire.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL MARKLAND.

ADMIRAL John Duff Markland, C.B., entered the service so far back as fifty-eight years ago, in 1790; he was midshipman of the *Nymph* at the capture of the *Resistance* and *Constance*, French frigates, in 1797; he was afterwards midshipman of the *Amethyst*, and took part in the capture of *Dedajune* in 1801. He commanded the *Bustard* when that vessel seized a convoy near Trieste. At the siege of Trieste itself he was Captain of the *Milford*; he was also present at the celebrated capture of the principal ports in the Adriatic. This gallant veteran died at Bath on the 28th ultimo, aged 68.

WILLIAM BALLING, ESQ.

This gentleman was a native of Bolton, and an eminent manufacturer there. He was first elected M.P. for the town of his birth in 1832, and he continued to represent it in four parliaments, until the period of his death. Although his staunch Conservative opinions made him many strong political opponents in Bolton, his private worth and his liberality as an employer caused Mr. Balling to be generally respected. He died at Bolton, on the 30th ultimo, from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

JOHN COHEN.

MR. COHEN was for many years librarian to the Bibliothèque Ste. Gervaise at Paris. He was a man of profound learning, and the author of a work entitled "Réflexions Historiques et Philosophiques sur les Révolutions," and of many other distinguished literary productions. Mr. Cohen died lately at Paris, leaving his demise to be deplored by his widow, his son, and a numerous circle of admirers and friends.

J. W. THORNELY, ESQ.

MR. THORNELY was for many years an eminent merchant at Liverpool. He was brother of Thomas Thornely, Esq., M.P. for Wolverhampton. Mr. J. D. Thornely died on the 29th ultimo, at West Kirby, in Cheshire, aged 60.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—An important Act of Parliament affecting joint-stock companies, including railways, has just come into force, entitled "An Act to amend the Acts for facilitating the winding up the affairs of Joint Stock Companies unable to meet their pecuniary engagements; and also to facilitate the dissolution and winding up of Joint Stock Companies and other partnerships." The Acts referred to by this statute (11 and 12 Vict., cap. 45), are the 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 3, the 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 98, and the 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 28. The Act is to apply to the 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110, and to mining companies, and to certain building societies. On a creditor obtaining a judgment or an order for payment, an application can be made to the Court of Chancery in a summary manner, where no fiat in bankruptcy has issued, and the court can order a dissolution of the company, and appoint an "official manager" to wind up the affairs, with full powers to act for the benefit of all parties. The same result to follow a declaration by a company of their insolvency. The Act contains 128 sections, with a schedule of forms; and many of the sections have reference to the power of the Court of Chancery and to the duties of "official managers," whose appointments are vested in that court. By the 123d section District Commissioners of Bankruptcy and Judges of County Courts are constituted Masters Extraordinary in Chancery; and matters may be referred to them, and they are to have the same powers as Masters in Chancery, to whom petitions under this Act are to be referred, and they are to appoint, after hearing parties, the official managers. In all proceedings the new law is to be termed "The Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act, 1848."

WAR MEDALS.—The distribution of the war medals will not be retarded by the adjournment of the Board of General Officers. It will take place as soon as the stamping is sufficiently advanced at the Mint to admit of a circulation to any considerable extent.

The total number of families relieved with out-door relief in England and Wales during the week ending the 20th of February, 1847, was 365,247; and the number of individuals, 792,486; the cost being £55,580 17s. The number of persons relieved with in-door relief in the course of the same week was 121,575. A calculation made for the week ending 20th of February, 1846, shows the following results:—Number of families relieved, 321,017; number of persons, 648,748; amount of relief, £47,991 7s. Number of persons relieved with in-door relief, 105,390.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Domestic affairs this week in Paris have had sufficient interest to occupy the public mind, almost, although not altogether, to the exclusion of the Austro-Italian question.

The sense of security created in the capital under the mild but firm administration of General Cavaignac has led the National Assembly, on the question which had been raised therein, as to the necessity of maintaining the siege, to pronounce by a large majority in favour of the continuance of that measure, thus strengthening the hands of the only man who has had the ability and the honesty to form a *régime* of order out of the most chaotic elements of Revolution; and, at the same time, striking a heavy blow against the machinations of the Anarchists, who, like wreckers on the coast, thrive best amid the weakness, the sufferings, and the ruin of their fellow-men.

Useful legislation now takes the place of wild impracticable schemes, enacted without reflection or deliberation, and attended with the most baneful results to the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of society.

The Assembly has repealed the decree of the Provisional Government which abolished imprisonment for debt. Some modifications will, however, be made in the existing law on that subject.

General Cavaignac appeared before the Committee on Legislation on Friday week, for the purpose of giving explanations respecting the journals which had been suspended. The substance of the explanation was, that he would not permit the principle of the Republic to be disputed or discussed; that the question of the relative advantages of a Republic or Constitutional Monarchy was not to be examined, but the journals were to be at liberty to attack the acts and the persons of the Government. He denied that any intention was ever entertained, or any discussion held in the Cabinet, as to the suppression of the *Constitutionnel*, but he maintained his right of suppression, and declared that he suppressed certain journals entirely for the interest of the Republic, menaced at the moment it was being established. He added, that the Assembly had the power of expressing its disapprobation at any moment of any act of the Executive Government. In fine, the General appealed to the members of the Committee individually, not as legislators, but as statesmen, and besought them to take into consideration the difficulties with which he was surrounded.

In trial by jury, it has been decided by the same Committee that the verdict shall be given by majority, and not by unanimity, as in England.

On Saturday, in the National Assembly, there was an animated discussion on the proposition of M. Liechtenberger, demanding that the state of siege should be raised pending the debate on the Constitution. Several members declared that, from the information they had received, they were of opinion that the debate should be postponed. M. Ledru-Rollin declared that the debate on the Constitution could not be proceeded with subject to a state of siege. General Cavaignac declared that he considered the state of siege necessary, but did not make it a Cabinet question, and left the matter entirely to the Assembly. He announced it as the unanimous opinion of himself and his colleagues, that the continuance of the state of siege was necessary for the public safety; but if the Assembly, with the state of Paris under its eyes, thought that the state of siege might be discontinued, he and his colleagues were still content to conduct the Government, relieved however from the responsibility of any consequences which might ensue from the measures adopted by the Assembly. It was evident that the Assembly almost unanimously concurred in this with the Government; but another question arose. Did the state of siege imply the power of the suspension of the liberty of the press? The chief of the executive and his colleagues maintained that it did, and that this power was that condition of the state of siege most indispensable to the maintenance of order. Ultimately the Assembly divided upon the question, and voted the continuance of the state of siege, including the power of the absolute suspension of the liberty of the press, by a majority of 529 votes against 140.

General Cavaignac took the opportunity to repeat the assertion of the principles on which he had acted, and on which he would continue to act, in suspending the journals. He declared that he would instantly suspend any journal which should call in question the Republican principle. All discussion in the press as to the relative advantages of a Republic and a constitutional monarchy, was forbidden under pain of suppression, but otherwise discussion was free. The speech of the chief of the Executive Power possessed eminently the merit of perspicuity—it was impossible for the duller apprehension to mistake him.

A diplomatic dinner was given on Saturday by the President of the Assembly, at which were present General Cavaignac and Lord Normanby. The Italian question being the subject of conversation, both of these personages expressed their mutual gratification at the relations of France and England on the subject.

Several members of the Assembly having waited on General Cavaignac to ask him the truth of the reports current respecting the embarkation of troops at Marseilles, destined for Venice and Ancona, the General replied that no troops had yet been expedited, but that the French and English squadrons in the Adriatic had orders to protect Venice from any hostile enterprise on the part of Austria.

On Sunday the review which took place in Paris was favoured with most magnificent weather. General Cavaignac, accompanied by Generals Lamoricière and Changarnier, and a brilliant staff, arrived at twelve o'clock at the Champ de Mars, where the legions of the National Guard of Paris, including the artillery, the Garde Mobile, and troops, were drawn up in eight lines, extending from the Ecole Militaire to the river. The General passed before the front of each, beginning with the National Guards, who loudly cheered him with cries of "Vive le Général Cavaignac!" "Vive la République!" He afterwards took his station in front of the Ecole Militaire, and the citizen soldiers and troops filed before him. The concourse of people was immense, and the most perfect order was observed.

A regiment of Cuirassiers in garrison at Sarreguemines, and a regiment of the line in garrison at Ritz, have marched to join the Army of the Alps.

Several batteries of artillery have also received orders to march from the northern departments to Dijon, as well as two batteries which had been placed on the war footing at Leau.

Four battalions of the Garde Mobile were to join the same army. M. Bouet-Willamez has been appointed to command the French naval force on the coast of Africa, in place of Admiral Baudin. The French ships of war on that station are to be reduced to nine.

Letters from Bourg state that the first column of Italian refugees, formed in that town, had left for Treviso, and was to be shortly followed by several others. The Government had ordered them to be organised into a legion by one of the Generals commanding a brigade of the Army of the Alps. Their incorporation was to take place at Besançon. The legion will consist of 3000 Italians, and a few French officers and non-commissioned officers. The moment a battalion of 1000 shall be ready, it will be immediately marched to another town. Most of the refugees hitherto arrived were young men belonging to the moveable battalions of Lombardy.

It appears from official returns that the decree issued on the 16th of March last by the Provisional Government, imposing an addition of 45 per cent. on the assessed taxes, was expected to have produced a sum of 191,728,945 francs (£7,600,000), of which 96,231,777 francs (£3,850,000) have been paid, and 95,497,168 francs (£3,800,000) remain to be collected.

It is stated that the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris have, with the exception of the Abbé Cour and the Abbé Eglise, petitioned the Pope not to sanction the appointment of M. Sibour to the See of Paris.

The editors of the *Réforme* and the *Peuple Constituant* have been summoned to appear before the Court of Assize of the Seine, on the 12th inst.

M. Colfavru, editor of the *Père Duchesne*, was among the insurgents sentenced to transportation who were conveyed from Paris to Havre on Saturday night.

M. Petetin, Envoy of the French Republic in Hanover, was received by King Ernest on the 30th ult.

Colonel de Tinan, Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Soult, had been appointed Chief of the Staff of the 5th division of the Army of the Alps, of which Dijon is the headquarters.

Seven insurgents have been suffered to escape from the fort of Aubervilliers, by the connivance of one of the keepers.

It was resolved in the 12th standing committee of the National Assembly, on Monday, that the papers found in the palace of the Tuilleries should be separated into two classes, that all family documents shall be respected, and that all writings of a political character shall be published.

Letters from the wine districts describe the vineyards as promising a rich vintage, with a superior quality of wine.

Towards the close of the week the number of amendments to the draught of the Constitution, of which notice had been given in the Assembly, had increased to 68.

The French army actually on foot amounts, according to the declaration of General Lamoricière before the committee appointed to examine and report upon the budget for the Ministry of War, to 548,000 men. The estimated expense of the War Department for the year is 425,233,224fr. (upwards of £17,000,000 sterling).

The Garde Mobile of Lyons, amounting to 1300 men, has been dissolved by order of the Government.

In consequence of orders received by telegraph at Lyons, 300,000 cartridges and half a company of engineers had been despatched to Marseilles during the week.

Orders have been received at Douai to despatch a battery of artillery to the Army of the Alps. Notwithstanding these military preparations, it was generally understood in Paris that a courier had arrived from Vienna, the bearer of despatches of a very satisfactory character, and which would remove any fears yet remaining for the occurrence of war.

The editor and sub-editor of the *Bouche de Fer* (the successor of the *Lampion*) were condemned by the Correctional Police on Tuesday to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 200fr. each. A pamphlet lately published by Viscount d'Arlineourt, under the title of *Dieu le Veut* (God wills it), has been seized by the police. A new journal founded by M. Proudhon, styled *Le Peuple*, was seized in Paris on Monday, together with *La Bouche d'Acier*, intended to replace the *Lampion*.

Sixty-seven of the inhabitants of the Rue Popincourt (Faubourg St. Antoine), arrested for participation in the insurrection of June, were liberated on Tuesday. Forty more would, it was expected, be released yesterday.

The *Monteur* publishes a decree of General Cavaignac, appointing a Committee, composed of three Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries of the National Assembly; of the Mayors of the twelve arrondissements of Paris; and the Colonels of the Legions of the National Guard, &c.; which was to be charged with examining the claims of the citizens wounded, and the families of those who fell for the defence of the Republic, order, and the laws, during the insurrection of June.

The *Presse* announces that the Emperor of Russia has resolved to send Count Pahlen to Paris, as Ambassador to the Republic.

The Committee of Finance has resolved on the maintenance of the Sinking Fund. The imposition of 45 per cent. on the assessed taxes continued to produce revolt and insurrection, particularly in the southern departments. At Arras, in the Pyrenees, the entire population had taken up arms, to prevent the collection of that impost. Four companies of the 41st Regiment of the Line sent against the insurgents were found to be inadequate to reduce them to obedience. They were, consequently, recalled, and a considerable force of cavalry, infantry, and National Guards was preparing to march against them.

It appears that in some parts of France the principle of Communism has already been acted upon to some extent.

Letters from Clermont, in the department of l'Herault, state that a number of labourers there had entered on the land of some wealthy proprietors to appropriate it to their own use, but that they were quickly expelled by an armed force sent against them.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—At half-past eleven o'clock, M. Marrast, President, took the chair.

M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance, deposited on the table a project of decree for authorizing the immediate discussion of the chapter of direct taxes of the budget, in order to enable the Councils General to assess that tax in their respective departments.

M. de Falloux next ascended the tribune, and asked why the proposition of M. Laurent de l'Ardèche, to the effect of instituting an inquiry into the machinations of political parties, had not yet been reported upon by the Committee of the Interior. He had opposed it, but the last words of the speech of the President of the Council, on Saturday, had considerably modified his ideas on the subject, and he now was of opinion that the inquiry should be unanimously demanded by the Assembly. He had imagined that all parties were dissolved since the establishment of the Republic, and that they had lost all connexion, all organization, their existence being now without object. There must be an end, said M. de Falloux, to all insinuations to the contrary—justice must be armed, or calumny disarmed.

General Cavaignac replied, that he had expressed himself in terms as clear and precise as possible, and had not, he was certain, used an expression, or thrown out an insinuation, that could apply to any member of the Assembly. If he had been misunderstood, he now disclaimed all such intention, for he never supported, and had not directly or indirectly asserted, that one of his colleagues could betray his duties. What he said merely referred to the press, and he had particularly in view a journal, the *Gazette de France*, which stated that the country would not prosper until the Republic was established below and Monarchy above. That was his enemy—the only enemy he attacked. Another writer had declared that he was ready to shed, not the last drop of his ink, but the last drop of his blood, for the triumph of Monarchy. He was aware that a great number of Legitimists of the most respectable class were sincerely attached to the Republic, but he also knew that many others were resolutely and industriously labouring to overturn it.

M. Falloux was happy to hear from the mouth of Gen. Cavaignac that his words only applied to the press.

The Assembly having decided that it should devote in future four days per week, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, to the discussion of the Constitution, adjourned for an hour.

At two o'clock the sitting was resumed, and the Assembly proceeded to discuss the proposition of M. Pascal Duprat, who demanded that the National Assembly should not dissolve itself without having previously voted the organic laws, and that a special decree, issued immediately after the promulgation of the Constitution, should fix the laws to be voted by the Constituent Assembly. That proposition had obtained the adhesion of the Constitution Committee, and M. Marrast had recommended its adoption.

M. d'Albis de Salze moved the adjournment of the proposition, which he considered inopportune, premature, and imprudent. Should the Assembly, however, be of a contrary opinion, he would ask leave to develop a proposition of his own.

After some further discussion, the question of the adjournment was put to the vote, and rejected by 552 to 180.

M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance, afterwards gave an account of the execution of the decree relative to the Lyons Railroad. It appeared from his statement that shareholders at Paris and Lyons had agreed to pay the 250 francs remaining to the amount of 35,000,000 francs. The Minister asked for a further delay to the 15th inst., claimed by the Lyons shareholders, which was granted by the Assembly.

The Assembly subsequently resumed the discussion on M. Duprat's proposition.

The President read the first article:—"The National Assembly shall not dissolve itself without having voted the organic laws."

M. Kerdrel moved that the Assembly should confine itself to vote the electoral law. That motion was rejected. Another amendment, developed by M. Vesin, experienced the same fate, after which the first article was voted by an immense majority.

The 2nd article, providing that "a special decree, issued immediately after the vote of the Constitution, shall fix the laws to be framed by the Constituent Assembly," was adopted by the same majority.

M. Deslongrais next proposed an additional article to the effect of postponing the election of the President until the vote of the organic laws. The proposition, however, was unfavourably received by the Assembly, and when put from the chair only supported by 10 or 12 members.

The President: We shall now proceed to the vote on the *ensemble* of the proposition of M. Pascal Duprat, on which twenty members have demanded a division of the House.

The following was the result:—For the bill, 586; against it, 154: majority, 432. In consequence, the bill was declared to be adopted, and the National Assembly is not to separate until it has voted the organic laws.

The discussion on the Constitution occupied the remainder of the sitting.

The Assembly rose at a quarter past six.

TUESDAY.—At half-past one o'clock M. Marrast took the chair.

The President proclaimed the result of the ballot, opened in the *bureau*, for the election of six Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries.

M. Bixio obtained 541; M. Corbon, 454; M. Georges Lafayette, 419; M. Lacrosse, 352; M. Leon de Malleville, 301; M. Pagnier, 283; M. Stourm, 238; and M. Cormenin, 237 votes.

The six first having obtained the required majority, were proclaimed Vice-Presidents during the ensuing month.

The two Secretaries were re-elected:—M. Landrin by 355 votes, and M. Berard by 286.

After some discussion on the general subject of the Constitution, the debate opened on the preamble of the Constitution.

M. Gatien Arnaud asked, that the declaration of principles, which preceded the Constitution, in the project presented by the Committee, should only be discussed after the vote of the articles of the Constitution itself, and when the latter should have been referred to the Committee, in virtue of a decree of the Assembly.

M. Dufraye, member of the Constitution Committee, observed that the adjournment proposed amounted to the rejection of the preamble.

After a few words from M. Duplan, the proposition was rejected. M. Fayet, Bishop of Orleans; M. Coquerel, the Protestant Minister; and M. Fresneau, severally spoke on the subject of the preamble; and it being now six o'clock, the Chamber adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—At half-past twelve o'clock M. Marrast took the chair.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned discussion on the preamble of the Constitution.

M. Delisle combated the amendment moved on the previous day by M. Fresneau, who proposed to reduce the preamble to these words:—"In presence of God, and in the name of the French people, the National Assembly decrees." M. Delisle maintained the indispensable utility of a preamble, it being the *exposé* of the principles on which the Constitution of the Republic was founded.

M. Henry Levet, who followed, proposed the substitution of this paragraph to the preamble:—"In the presence of God, and in the name of the French people, the National Assembly, considering that, by proclaiming the Republic, France had principally in view to ensure a more equitable division of the burdens and advantages of society among the citizens, and to make them all arrive, without any new commotion, by the successive and constant action of the institutions and laws, to the highest degree of morality, instruction, and welfare, decrees the following constitution."

M. Crémieux advocated the necessity of a preamble, and stated that the only constitutions which had been published without such a declaration of rights and duties had been those established by absolute Governments.

M. Cazales, a clergyman, did not concur in the opinion of M. Crémieux relative to the utility of a preamble.

M. Lamartine, who followed, regretted to differ in opinion with MM. Fresneau and Cazales, and vindicated the right of the Assembly to place a declaration of principles in front of the Constitution. He admitted the difficulty of fixing the limit of equality and the real interpretation of fraternity amidst the different systems advocated of late by the different social sects, several of them with no other view than the subversion of society itself. He then attacked the agrarian system preached by M. Proudhon, which, he maintained, would be the sterilisation of the land, and denounced in indignant terms the insane doctrines of that individual, who declared property to be a robbery and denied the existence of God. M. Lamartine then justified the revolution of February, which had overturned an oligarchy, and extended the political rights, hitherto enjoyed by 250,000 persons, to the universality of citizens, and the day after the revolution had abolished the penalty of death. That was an act of sublime fraternity, which gave it a right to inscribe that principle in front of its Constitution. He had been, he said, accused of Communism, and yet no man was penetrated with a greater respect for property, which he considered the remuneration of all labour. He had travelled much, and found everywhere property to be the exact scale of the civilisation and degradation of nations. He was a partisan of the right to labour, but he understood it in a manner widely different from certain visionaries, whose doctrines amounted to the annihilation of all capital, and, consequently, of all labour. He and his colleagues, assembled at the Hôtel de Ville, thought that the proletarians, placed in exceptional circumstances, in times of calamity, incapable to provide for a numerous family, from want of labour, illness, or any other justified cause, had a right to be relieved by the Republic, in the name of the divine principle of fraternity; and they thought so, both for the sake of the proletarians and property itself, which was defended by laws, but was still bet er protected by benefits. This was what they understood by the right to labour, which the people had moreover conquered by the blood it had shed for the establishment of the Republic.

The Jamaica House of Assembly met on the 3rd of August. The Governor in his opening speech reminded the Legislature that they had been called together in consequence of addresses from several public meetings, and also in consequence of the commissioners of public accounts having declined to issue the treasury certificates, which, from the estimates laid before the Assembly in the preceding session, were known to be necessary to make the ways and means of the year commensurate with the authorised expenditure. He addressed an an-

an antagonist by addressing to "F. G. R.," Athenæum, Norwich.

consisting of 100 men, under the command of Captain Robert Inglis, have been despatched according to orders to Balmoral, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the Highlands.

der of the policeman Bright. The actual perpetrator of the murder has not yet been discovered.



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.—THE SALLE DES PAS PERDUS.

THE SALLE DES PAS PERDUS.

THIS spacious saloon of the Palace of the National Assembly, at Paris, usually presents, during the sittings, a very interesting scene. Here the Representatives are seen by their solicitors, the Journalists, &c., on their way to the House; and upon one of these occasions our Artist has sketched the large apartment. It boasts of considerable architectural importance; and the groups of sculpture upon the floor (the largest one that of Pætus and Arria, with the celebrated motto, "Pæte, non dolet"), and the sculptural decoration of the coved ceiling give the place a classic air, independent of its interest as an official rendezvous.

Our Artist at Paris assures us that the present is the only representation given of this apartment. Before the Revolution it was forbidden to be sketched, and no one would dare to smuggle the subject against orders.

The name (*Salle des Pas Perdus*, literally, Saloon of the Lost Steps) is generally given in France to the large ante-room that opens into courts of justice, and similar edifices, where solicitors and clients wait for judges and barristers; or, in palaces, suitors watch the egress of Ministers and men in office. To the *salle* at the Palace of the Assembly flock the Representatives, as soon as they can escape from the reserve of the House; here they converse and debate with greater freedom; and the discussion becomes more interesting, as journalists and strangers join in it. Some ladies, too, may occasionally be seen among the visitors. In the middle group of the accompanying Illustration we see General Cavaignac in private dress, such as he generally wears when he presides over the Assembly. He carries his portfolio under his arm, and on his way to the House is conversing with his colleagues in office.

Some time ago, smoking was tolerated here; and one of the malignant chroniclers of Paris endeavoured to make his readers believe that certain members of the old Provisional Government might be seen here in society by no means immaculate, enjoying their "Havannahs," and occasionally strolling beneath the trees of the adjoining garden. However, the story was too strong for the credulity of the Parisians: as to the cigar, it is no longer tolerated. Neither is the place so picturesque as when the students of the School of St. Cyr used to bivouac in it, with the National Guards, Artillerymen, &c. It is, however, still a good school for the physiognomist, who may here study the head and front of the statesmen that pass before his eyes in the course of the day; and, in an adjoining room, the Daguerreotype is employed to reproduce their characteristics.

CAUSSIDIÈRE.

Among the Revolutionary notabilities whom the overthrow of the French Monarchy, in February last, brought conspicuously before the eyes of Europe, one of the most remarkable is Marc Caussidière, the ex-Prefect of Police under the Provisional Government: not that he is a man who bears the impress of genius on his brow, like some of his colleagues, or who is even gifted with a high order of talent; but that he is the type of a class, whose turbulence, conspiracies, personal daring, recklessness, ignorance, and wrong-headedness have made them a noted, hated, and dreaded body—the horror and antipathy of all regular Governments, whether Monarchical or Republican—the leaders of the Communist workmen and partisans of the Red Republic.

Caussidière, the *beau idéal* of this dangerous class, was born at Lyons in 1809. His parents, at the time of his birth, were plunged in the most abject poverty, from which Marc, with all his plotting, has seldom been able to escape.

He took part in all the insurrectionary movements, whether at Lyons or other places, which have occurred since the Revolution of 1830, and his well-known fame in this respect, coupled with certain personal qualities, made him a great favourite with the *ouvriers Républicains*; for he was a good-natured, kind-hearted, jovial fellow—ever ready for a debauch or a row—free with his money when he happened to have any—sticking close to his friends in bad fortune as well as good—always willing to be the foremost in any danger—always steady in

his detestation of the "infame" Louis Philippe, and in his devotedness to ultra Republicanism.

In the plotting and preparations which preceded the frightful insurrection of 1834 Caussidière took an active part, but he did not happen to be at Lyons when the revolt broke out. No sooner, however, did he hear of it than he endeavoured to support it by creating an insurrection at St. Etienne, where he then was. He did effect a partial rising of the mob, and even got so far as to build barricades and begin firing; but he and the other ringleaders were overmatched by the police and soldiery, were captured, and lodged in gaol. In the struggle which preceded the arrest Caussidière came into personal collision with a police agent, and it was alleged that he slew him by stab-

bing him in the back. On his trial, however, along with the other insurgents before the Chamber of Peers, he was acquitted of the charge of murder, but was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, on the charge of conspiracy and insurrection. He was ultimately released from confinement, in consequence of a general decree of amnesty, and once more betook himself to his old trade of conspirator, at which the Revolution of February found him busy as ever.

His means of living at the time is said to have been derived from a salary which he had from the *Réforme* newspaper, for travelling through the provinces to push the circulation of that journal. Into the revolution of February he plunged with all the ardour of gratified hopes long deferred; and on the organization of the Provisional Government he had address enough to get himself installed in the Préfecture of Police. But even in this responsible situation his plotting spirit was not laid aside, and for the part which he took in promoting the insurrectionary demonstration on the 15th of May against the National Assembly, he is now a refugee from the Republic, just as he was a *détenu* under the Monarchy.

Caussidière is a man of gigantic stature and strength, with a little head, who speaks generally in *argot*, or French slang, intermingled with an abundance of oaths and *sacres*.

His whereabouts since his disappearance from the National Assembly has not yet been ascertained. Many are of opinion that he has not left Paris, but lies there in secret in some of his old haunts, waiting for better times.

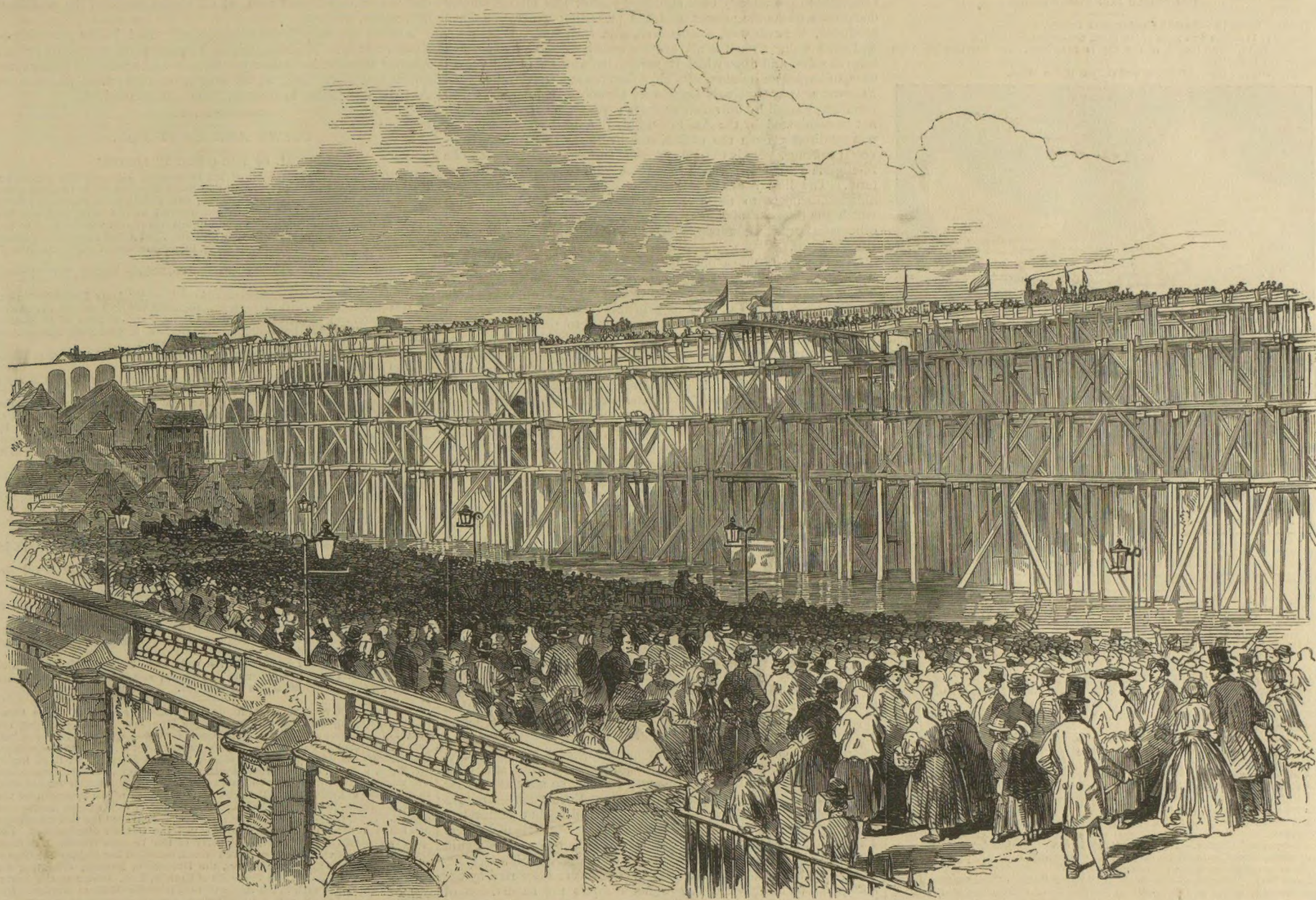


MARC CAUSSIDIÈRE.

M. LOUIS BLANC has addressed the following communication to the morning papers:—"Monsieur, Seriez-vous assez bon pour insérer la note ci-incluse? Je vous en serais reconnaissant. Agréez, Monsieur, je vous prie, l'assurance de mes sentiments dévoués. Londres, Septembre 2. LOUIS BLANC.—Plusieurs personnes, qui partagent en Angleterre les opinions de M. Louis Blanc, paraissent disposées à lui donner un témoignage public de sympathie. M. Louis Blanc les prie de recevoir l'expression de sa profonde gratitude; mais, en même temps, il croit devoir leur faire connaître son intention d'éviter tout ce qui serait de nature à porter ombrage au Gouvernement Anglais. C'est dans le calme de l'étude et le silence de la retraite que M. Louis Blanc a résolu d'attendre que des jours meilleurs se lèvent pour son pays; et il serait désolé que l'appel fait par lui à l'hospitalité Anglaise devint une cause, même passagère, d'agitation."

THE MOTHER OF CAVAIGNAC.—General Cavaignac, who, by one of those sudden changes so common in history, has become the hero of the day, is the son of an old member of the Convention, who died in exile. His Republican baptism, therefore, dates very far back. His moderate, but firm opinions, were not calculated to render him acceptable to a Monarchical Government. Consequently he was forced to win his rank step by step at the point of the sword and with the assistance of his courage in Algiers. His manners are very striking, and would render him a marked man anywhere. He speaks with emphasis and accent, and his voice is clear and distinct. His countenance is highly expressive of frankness and candour. There is one trait in his character which is exceedingly interesting. It is that, iron soldier as he is, he entertains for his mother, who is still alive, an almost infantine affection, and obeys her as implicitly as though he were still a child. She is a woman who, notwithstanding seventy-three years have passed over her head, possesses all her faculties unimpaired by age, and still preserves the indomitable resolution which distinguished her in her younger days. True as a Roman matron to the faith of her youth, she may be said to have swaddled her children in the flag of the Republic, under the folds of which her husband died.—*Paris paper*.

SALE OF THE DIORAMA.—On Tuesday this well-known place of amusement was brought to the hammer by Mr. Leitch, at Garraway's. The sale was attended by a large company. The property consisted of the buildings of the Diorama, which were stated to have cost upwards of £10,000, held for the unexpired term of the lease for 74 years; the powerful and costly machinery; the two pictures by M. Diosse now exhibiting, "The Interior of St. Mark's Church, Venice," and "Mount Aëna;" the thirteen large pictures which have been exhibited in former years, and the building ground in the rear of the premises. The property was put up at £3500, and after a spirited competition, was knocked down at £6750.



OPENING OF THE HIGH LEVEL RAILWAY BRIDGE, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

At the meeting of the Botanical Society of London, held on the 1st instant, J. E. Grey, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair, Dr. John Parkin read a paper on the potato disease. The writer commenced by stating that, although it was too late to adopt the measures recommended by him in the work "On the Prevention and Treatment of the Potato Disease," there was yet time for the adoption of those which he had advised for arresting its progress after it had commenced, either in the haulm or the root. These measures, in addition to the employment of chalk and sulphuric acid, and the burning of stubble, which Dr. Parkin recommends in all cases when these agents can be easily obtained, and the crop is small, consist either in cutting off the haulm, pulling up the stem, or raising the roots with a fork, according as the disease exists in the one or the other of these parts of the plant. It was stated by Dr. Parkin that sometimes the disease commences in the haulm, sometimes in the root, the root proper, but more generally in the underground stem. The *modus operandi* of these measures was explained by Dr. Parkin, and this part of the subject has been fully treated in his work. Dr. Parkin further advised that the tubers should be left in the ground until required for use, as no doubt, he said, could exist, that exposure to the air hastened the process of decay after it had attacked the tubers. The writer concluded by stating it to be his intention to favour the Society on a future occasion with additional evidence which he had obtained, not only with respect to the efficacy of these measures, but of those, also, which he has recommended for the prevention of the disease.

OPENING OF THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, BETWEEN NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD.

In our Journal for May, 1847, we illustrated this great work of railway construction, from a picture cleverly painted by Mr. Carmichael, in commemoration of so interesting an event in the annals of our scientific age.

The bridge, as our readers may recollect, forms the important junction between the York and Newcastle, and the Newcastle and Berwick Railways; and on Tuesday week (August 29) the vast structure was opened for the conveyance of goods and passengers across the River Tyne. This will long be a memorable day in the records of science and enterprise. Not many years ago, the fact of an individual seriously entertaining the thought of throwing such a bridge over the Tyne, stripped of the marvellous adjunct of the said bridge being crossed by a locomotive engine weighing sixteen tons, and drawing nine carriages heavily laden with passengers, was alone sufficient to suggest the idea that it was time his friends were looking after him.

The weather was fine for the opening ceremony. At two o'clock Mr. G. Hudson, M.P., the Chairman of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, arrived at Gateshead; he was accompanied by his son, Mr. George Hudson, jun., Mr. T. E. Harrison, Mr. N. Wood, Mr. R. Spoor, Mr. J. J. Wright, &c. They were met at the station by the Mayor of Newcastle (Mr. S. Lowrey), the Mayor of Gateshead (Mr. J. Potts), and a great number of the Aldermen and Councillors of those respective Corporations, besides many others of the gentry of Newcastle, Gateshead, North and South Shields, Sunderland, and other places in the district. A train, consisting of nine carriages and a luggage van, and preceded by a powerful engine, was speedily filled by the party assembled at the station. One of the compartments of a first-class carriage was occupied by a party of ladies. Another carriage was occupied by the band of Messrs. Hawks and Crawshaw.

At half-past two o'clock the train started, and, upon entering the bridge, was greeted with a loud discharge of artillery from the Castle and various other places. The bells of St. Nicholas then commenced a merry peal, and the most deafening cheers were given by the congregated thousands on every side, as the train smoothly and quietly, at a moderately quick pace, and without the slightest interruption or accident, glided from Durham to Northumberland.

The train, in traversing every portion of the immense viaduct on the north side, both westward and eastward, afforded the passengers a view of the ancient town of Newcastle at once novel and extensive. In a very few minutes the train arrived in safety at the Manors Station of the North Shields Railway, where Mr. Hudson and his friends alighted, and proceeded to the Queen's Head, where a sumptuous entertainment had been provided for them by the Mayor of Newcastle.

Upwards of 70 gentlemen sat down to luncheon, the Mayor presiding; the vice-chair was filled by the Sheriff, Captain Weatherley.

His worship, after luncheon, proposed "The health of the Queen," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Mayor next proposed "Success to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, with the health of Mr. G. Hudson and his staff." (Loud cheers.)

Introducing this toast, his Worship paid a just tribute to Mr. Hudson's enterprise and able conduct in managing the pecuniary affairs of the companies over which he presided, which had enabled him to accomplish this great engineering work. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Hudson, who, on rising, was received with reiterated cheers, after thanking the Mayor and the company for the compliment, observed, "although the occasion was one which gave him great pleasure, he could not forget that his late friend, and who was once the near neighbour of those he addressed, was no more. (Hear, hear.) He could not but regret that they were deprived of the smiles and congratulations by which the event would have been hailed by that distinguished individual, whose wisdom had carried him to the highest point of

reputation for engineering excellence. He alluded to his late friend, Mr. George Stephenson, who was the originator of this undertaking. (Cheers.) But, although they might repine and feel distress at that melancholy event, yet he was sure the projector of this undertaking would live, not only in the recollection of parties who knew him personally, but of generations yet to come; he would be regarded as one of the greatest benefactors of his species."

Mr. Hudson then adverted to the pleasing fact, that in passing upwards of two hundred properties, having upwards of two hundred parties to deal with, in only three or four instances were the terms disputed—a fact which spoke as much for the honour and integrity of the inhabitants of Newcastle and the district, as any event that could be recorded; and it was also honourable to the railway company. (Applause.) Mr. Hudson added, that it was to his friend, Mr. Stephenson, and his colleague, Mr. Harrison, that he was chiefly indebted for the efficiency with which his undertakings had been executed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Allport, the Manager of the York and Newcastle Railway, then briefly addressed the company.

Mr. Hudson then gave "The health of the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle;" and the Mayor gave "The health of the contractors, Messrs. Rush and Lawton, and Messrs. Hawks and Crawshaw;" and next, "The health of Mr. Robert Stephenson."

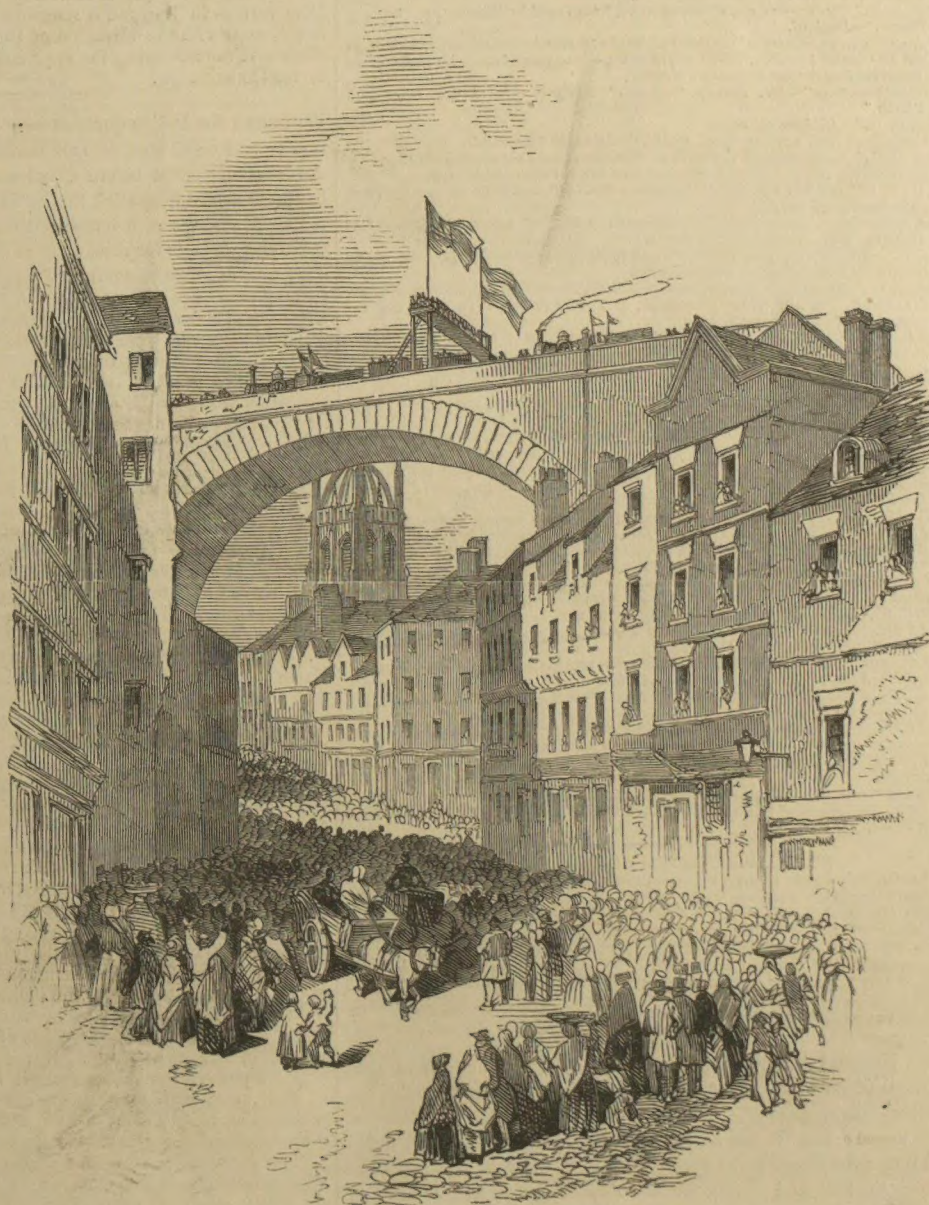
Mr. Hudson, in the absence of Mr. Stephenson, acknowledged the toast. He said, those who knew Mr. Stephenson well, could testify that no individual ever deserved better the compliment which had just been paid to him, for a more high-minded and honourable man, and one more deserving of respect, did not exist anywhere. (Applause.) His friends around him knew that, on behalf of the railway companies over which he presided, in the months of October and September, about £400,000 had to be repaid to the Bank of England, which had been borrowed of that establishment. He had been able to fulfil that engagement, besides carrying on the works. (Applause.) He believed there was an elasticity in the English character that could surmount all difficulties. Works had been executed which would have appalled any but Englishmen, and which could not have been executed by any other private companies in the world. (Applause.) Nothing surprised foreigners more than to see works of such magnitude executed entirely by private companies; and however bad the legislation might be, there was an elasticity in the country which would baffle it all. (Applause.) So long as the same indomitable and enterprising spirit existed amongst our commercial men, we could not fail to have prosperity. He concluded by proposing the health of the artisans and labourers who had been employed in constructing the High Level Bridge. (Great applause.)

Some other toasts were then drunk. Mr. N. Wood, in returning thanks for "The Coal Trade," which was proposed by the Mayor, observed, that to the coal trade alone the new communication by the High Level Bridge would be of immense importance. In one concern with which he was connected they had, yesterday, about 39 horses employed in carting coke, the produce of coal, across the Tyne. This day that labour and expense had been superseded. When he

considered the saving which would be effected in this one item alone, he felt that, sanguine as he was, he could not anticipate the extent to which the High Level Bridge might be advantageously used.

The numerous workmen employed on the works at the High Level Bridge, to the number of 1100, were liberally entertained by the contractors, Messrs. Rush and Lawton. The cost of the entertainment was £200, of which sum Mr. Hudson had subscribed £50.

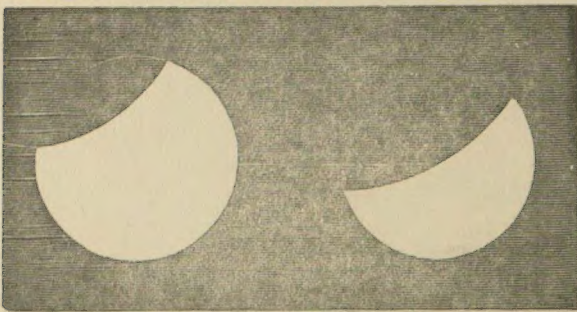
As we have already detailed this vast structure, we need but refer the reader to our Journal of May 1, 1847. In the first of the present illustrations our Artist has shown the triumph of the opening day; and in the second Engraving is seen a magnificent arch, of 80 feet span, which carries the line, and spans Dean-street; the height from the surface to the level of the rails being also 80 feet, and there being three arches of 25 feet span on each side of the main arch.



STUPENDOUS RAILWAY ARCH OVER DEAN-STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 11.—The Sun rises at 5h. 30m., and sets at 6h. 23m.
TUESDAY, 12.—The length of the day is 12h. 50m. The decrease since the longest day is 3h. 42m.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Full Moon, and eclipse of the Moon.



At 4h. 45m. A.M.

At 5h. 0m. A.M.



At 5h. 15m. A.M.

THURSDAY, 14.—Holy Cross.
FRIDAY, 15.—Day breaks at 3h. 37m., and twilight ends at 8h. 12m.
SATURDAY, 16.—Mars sets at 6h. 32m. P.M., near the W. by S. point of the horizon.
Total eclipse of the Moon during the morning of Sept. 13. The eclipse of the Moon begins at 4h. 31m. A.M., and the successive appearances of the Moon are shown in the annexed cuts. At 5h. 30m. A.M. the Moon will be totally eclipsed, and she sets within two minutes afterwards; so that no more of the eclipse will be seen here.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 11 50 A. 12 15	M. 12 05 A. 12 30	M. 12 20 A. 12 45	M. 12 35 A. 13 00	M. 12 50 A. 13 15	M. 1 05 A. 1 30	M. 1 20 A. 1 45

* During the afternoon of Sunday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. W., Liverpool.—The impression sent is from a milled shilling of Queen Elizabeth, worth four shillings to six shillings, according to the condition.
"Justitia," and "M. B., Woolwich.—We have not room.
"T. D., Birr.—The Mechanics' Magazine, published weekly, price 3d.
"A Correspondent," Manchester.—We have not heard of the law in question.
"J. A. B., Fimlico.—We cannot promise to engrave the picture in question. A chef-d'œuvre of Murillo is given in No. 124 of our Journal.
"T. C. D., Rotterdam.—Declined.
"A. S., Liverpool, is thanked, though we had anticipated his intentions.
"Amator-Justitia" would, we think, fail in his suit.
"A Regular Purchaser," near Neath.—Mr. Nicholson, the maker of the new Cottage Range, resides at Newark, Notts.
"Mey Merillies."—By some, percha (gutta) is pronounced as spelt; by others, perisha.
"A Subscriber," Clapton.—The phrase "for the nonce" signifies for the purpose, or occasion; according to Junius, however, it is to do anything merely for mischief. The origin of the word nonce is uncertain.
"Suum Cuique," Chatham.—The length of the Box Railway Tunnel is 3195 yards, or nearly 1½ miles; and the tunnel on the Thames and Medway Canal, between Gravesend and Rochester, is upwards of 2½ miles in length. The seeds in question may be sent safely.
"Rustic," Luton.—We cannot recommend any Society, with certainty. There is a list published, which our Correspondent should provide himself with.
"L. L., Canterbury.—Sir W. Hooker's "Guide to Kew Gardens" is published by Longman and Co.
"The Son of a Subscriber."—We cannot inform you.
"A. L., Maidstone.—Wood-engraving Tools may be purchased at Fenn's, Newgate-street.
"An Old Sportsman," "A Subscriber," "B. M., Newbury; and "A Subscriber."—By the Act 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 29, tenants and owners of land are empowered to kill hares without taking out a game certificate.
"A Constant Subscriber," Hull.—The promissory note will be valid, if payable "on demand."
"M. R. T., Hull.—The case depends entirely upon circumstances; in ordinary cases a house-servant can claim the customary warning.
"E. F., The Bishop of Manchester has been regularly gasseted.
"Alpha" had better apply personally to a music-seller.
"F. B. B., Exeter.—Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.
"Trevor."—Declined.
"An Edinburgh Subscriber" is thanked for the trouble he has taken in sending us the sketches of Aberdeen. We have, however, commissioned an artist to sketch the Royal Landing for our next week's Number.
"Granthamensis."—Mr. Bunn's "Roland" reply is entitled "A Word with Punch."
"G. F. W."—We have not room.
"Curio."—A letter sent, as stated, would, doubtless, be forwarded.
"A. B. C., Constantinople, is thanked. The sketches did not reach us in time.
"S. R."—The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew are not open on Sunday.
"W. B. C." will find Views of "Harrow-on-the-Hill" in No. 62 of our Journal, to be had by order.
"A Subscriber," Lancaster.—The Colosseum "View of London," published in January, 1843, may be had. Price 1s.
"J. D."—The distance from Windsor Castle to the Statue of George III., on Snow-hill, in the Great Park, is about 3½ miles.
"A. Z. G., Sherborne.—The impressions sent are from a quarter noble of Edward III. (gold), and of a coin of Charles X., of France (silver); but they are too imperfect to be safely identified.
"A Subscriber."—In the case submitted by our correspondent, the two daughters of the first marriage would be co-heiresses of their mother, and would confer on their descendants the right to bear, as a quartering, the arms of that lady, with their father's on a canton. The crest of an heiress is never borne over the shield of pretence, in her husband's arms. We cannot ascertain the date of the Royal Standard referred to.
"M. M."—We are sorry we have not the information sought for.
"Y. L."—The Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg is married to the half sister of Queen Victoria, viz. to the Princess Anne Feodore Augusta Charlotte Wilhelmina, only daughter of the Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, the Prince of Leiningen.
"B. J."—The Duke de Nemours is second, but eldest surviving, son of Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French. He is married to the Princess Victoria Augusta, daughter of Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, Prince Albert's uncle.
"Laniska."—The proper course to be adopted to obtain the additional name is to petition the Crown for a Royal licence to authorise the assumption.
"S. C. W., Leeds.—The present Baronet of Hillington is Sir Wm. John Hen. Broome Folkes. Earl Grey was born December 28, 1802. His seat is Howick, Northumberland.
"A Constant Subscriber."—The information may perhaps be obtained at the Herald's Office. Apply to G. H. Harrison, Esq., College of Arms, Doctors' Commons.
"A. Z."—A daughter is entitled to quarter the arms of her mother, in case that lady was an heiress or co-heiress.
"A Subscriber and Constant Reader."—No one can bear any arms as his own coat, but those descending to him from his father, or those specifically granted to himself. If a person be not entitled to arms himself, he cannot use any quarterings.
ERRATUM.—In the article upon "The Sale at Stowe," in our Journal of last week, the income of the Marquis of Chandos is stated at £2500, instead of £25,000, per annum.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Lamartine's Poetic Meditations.—Alison's History of Europe.—White on Cholera.—Gray's Lectures on Currency.—Henriquez on Cholera.—Ald's Latin Grammar.—Harding's Universal History.—Abbott's First English Reader.—Mozart's Marriage of Figaro.—Milton on Currency.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848.

THE National Assembly of France has at length arrived at that portion of its business for which it was more especially called together—the debates on the Constitution. By the large majority of 589 against 140, it has decided that these debates shall be carried on under the protection of the state of siege—a measure of prudence which the zeal and daring of Red Republicanism will sufficiently justify in the eyes of Europe and of France. The draft of the

Constitution has already been published; and, like all the similar documents which the present and the preceding generation have produced, it reads well, sounds well, and looks well. Whether it will work well, or work at all, are the questions which France will have to solve, and upon which it would be unwise, in the meantime, to hazard an opinion. Its chief features are, that France shall be governed by a single Legislative Chamber, composed of 750 members, elected by universal suffrage; that the President shall not be nominated by the Assembly, but, like itself, shall derive his powers directly from the nation, and by the same medium—universal suffrage. He is to hold office for four years, and is not to be re-eligible a second time until four years from the expiry of his first term. The liberty of the press, of worship, and of meeting are affirmed, subject to those legal penalties for the abuses of each which the interests of society demand, and which the example of other constitutional countries shows to be perfectly compatible with true freedom.

The mischievous doctrine, that every man has a right to demand work from the state, which there was at one time a probability would be promulgated in the Constitution, finds no support or even mention, but, instead of it, the principle familiar to our English law is affirmed, that no man shall be allowed to die of starvation; but that there shall be a national Poor-Law for the relief of the destitute, the impotent, and the disabled. All the other points in the document are of minor importance, and relate principally to the administrative functions of the President, the Ministers, the Judges, and other officers of the State. There was at one time an idea that General Cavaignac would not permit the discussion of the Constitution by the journals of the capital, on the plea of danger to the public peace; but the General has taken the opportunity of disabusing the public mind upon this subject; and the Constitution will receive from the press as ample an examination and discussion as it will experience in the House of Assembly. The social question raised by the proposed Poor-Law will, in all probability, be the most interesting and protracted that will ensue. In all countries the Poor-Laws are a most delicate subject; and the recent experience of Ireland shows how extremely difficult it is to give the poor a legal claim to subsistence, without on the one hand ruining altogether the overburdened proprietors of the soil, and of weakening or destroying, on the other, those feelings of self-reliance and of manly independence which should operate on the minds of the great bulk of the people, to lift them above habitual and contented pauperism. It was the great amount of misery among the working population that expedited the last Revolution. To ameliorate their condition, was proclaimed at the very outset to be the principal task that would devolve upon the chiefs and founders of the Republic. The working classes have doubtless hoped too much from the merely political change that has taken place. They have given their confidence to blinded theorists and hair-brained philanthropists. They have expected a golden age; they have indulged in foolish and in guilty ideas; but still their misery remains, and must in some way or other be alleviated under the enormous penalty of repeated attempts at Revolution—attempts which will not only aggravate all the evils which they themselves suffer, but which will entail disasters upon the whole of France. That a well-considered and careful system of Poor-Law relief would tend in some degree to the alleviation of the social misery of the masses, seems probable; but if such a system were supported by the abrogation of the present law which compels the subdivision of land among all the children of a deceased proprietor, we think it still more probable that the beneficial effects of a Poor-Law would be widely increased. At present there are hundreds of thousands of landed proprietors in France who are scarcely removed above the condition of pauperism themselves; who cultivate small patches of their own ground by their own labour; who have no capital wherewith to employ the labour of others, and upon whom the burden of a poor-rate would amount to a confiscation. It should be the object of the Government to prepare the way for a better system of farming. If, in the first Revolution, the law had simply allowed a father to distribute his land in equal proportions among all his children, instead of compelling him to do so, many of the social evils of the present day would have been avoided. It is possible that the National Assembly will consider this subject; and, from various indications, it seems probable, as well as possible, that it will meet with the attention of the ablest economists and politicians of France, during the approaching debates upon that portion of the Constitution.

Whether the Italian question is to be settled by peaceful intervention or prolonged war, is still matter of doubt. So long as the Austrians retreated before Charles Albert, the whole of the Lombardo-Venetian States left the battle to the Piedmontese, and contented themselves with forming Provisional Governments, Ministries, and projects for the union of Northern Italy, diversified by squabbles as to the formation of independent duchies and their future rulers. They knew that the army of the King of Sardinia was unused to war—that their numbers, discipline, artillery, ammunition, and money were insufficient; yet these states, so boastful of the newly-won Italian independence, so ready to use the power it gave them, sent no aid to Charles Albert's army: their freedom was to be won for them, not by them; and, in case of reverse, they looked to France for help.

They have, so far, let the day of Italian Emancipation pass by; and again, for the hundredth time in their history, have forgotten to be true to themselves. As yet, however, the Austrians, though they have nominally regained Lombardy, have not re-conquered their Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Parma, Placentia, Modena, and Reggio have protested against the withdrawal from their towns and fortresses of the Sardinian troops, on the ground that by their act of union they are now a part of the kingdom of Sardinia. The Provisional Government of Venice has formed a Council of War for the defence of the city and fortress; and Admiral Albini has declared that, without express command to the contrary from Turin, he will not regard the armistice, but will fight the Austrian fleet wherever he can meet with it.

Nor are these the only demonstrations against Austria. Charles Albert has declared that, rather than submit to any oppressive conditions of peace, he will take the field again at once; in preparation for which he is re-organising his army, appointing experienced officers, taking into his pay a band of Swiss troops; and it is said, has appointed the distinguished Polish General Chrzanowski his Commander-in-Chief.

So far, there is no definite result from the intervention of France and England. Austria has opened direct negotiations with Charles Albert, proposing the Adige as the boundary of the Austrian dominions, and a payment by the King of Sardinia of £16,000,000—a condition that it would be utterly impossible for Lombardy and Piedmont to fulfil. Reinforcements have been sent to the French army at Dijon; but, as yet, no definite orders to enter Italy.

It is still most earnestly to be wished for that there may be no disturbance of the general peace of Europe by the armed intervention of France in Italy. If the Italians merit independence, they are powerful enough to win it for themselves. To the peace of Italy, and scarce less the peace of Europe, it is, however, important that there should be an end of Austrian rule throughout the whole Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

The form of Government throughout every part of the Austrian dominions may be changed; Austria may rule in future in the fullest spirit of liberty, but no amount of freedom can root out from the hearts of the Italian people the hatred of a power

that has so long treated men, at all events proud of the traditions of freemen, as slaves.

Austria can never for any lengthened period hold a peaceful position in Italy. Whether Italy be a geographical expression or not, whether there be an Italian people or not, the peace of Europe requires that Italy shall, at all events, belong to those who are not Austrians—whether to Italians, rests with themselves.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

ARRIVAL OF THE COURT IN LONDON.

Her Majesty and the Prince Albert left Osborne at half-past nine o'clock on Monday morning, embarked on board the *Fairy* Royal yacht at Osborne Pier, reached Gosport at a quarter before eleven, and Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes past one. Her Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, and was attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, the Lady in Waiting, Lord Alfred Paget, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, Esquerries in Waiting, General Bowles, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Dr. Meyer.

Her Majesty was received at the Palace by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Spencer, and Earl of Morton.

The three younger Royal Princesses and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton remain at Osborne, together with her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and the Princesses Eliza, Adelaide, and Feodora of Hohenlohe Langenbourg; and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent remains some time longer at her present residence in East Cowes Park.

At half-past two o'clock the Queen held a Privy Council and Court at Buckingham Palace.

Before the Council, her Majesty gave audiences to Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Sir George Grey.

The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretaries of State, &c. The Most Honourable John Marquis of Breadalbane was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board. Mr. C. Greville was the clerk of the Council in Waiting.

At the Court, Viscount de Moncorvo, the Portuguese Minister, had an audience of the Queen, to take leave, on temporary leave of absence.

Count de Ludolf, on a special mission from the King of the Two Sicilies, had an audience of her Majesty.

Baron d'Andrian had an audience to present a letter to the Queen from the Archduke John of Austria.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shell was presented to the Queen at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston.

Sir John F. Davis, Bart., was presented to her Majesty by Viscount Palmerston, on his return from China.

The Earl of Auckland had an audience of the Queen.

The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial.

The Court was attended by the Marquis of Anglesey, Gold Stick in Waiting; the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, and the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting.

Count and Countess of Neully and the Duke and Duchess of Nemours called at Buckingham Palace in the course of Monday, to pay their respects to her Majesty previous to her departure for Scotland.

On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the Commission for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. His Royal Highness arrived at the New Palace at ten o'clock, attended by Captain the Hon. Alexander Gordon. The Commissioners present were the Right Hon. the Speaker, Viscount Morpeth, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Wyse, and Mr. Hawes. The Secretary, Mr. Eastlake, was in attendance. The meeting broke up shortly before twelve o'clock. The Queen went in state to the House of Lords to close the Session of Parliament with a Speech from the Throne. The state procession left Buckingham Palace at a quarter before one o'clock. Six carriages, drawn by six horses each, conveyed the various officers and functionaries of the Court. Then followed the Queen's Marshalsmen. The Queen's Footmen in state liveries. A party of the Yeoman Guard. The State Coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, conveyed her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, the Duchess of Norfolk, officiating for the Mistress of the Robes, and the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Master of the Horse. The Crown was conveyed to the House of Lords by Sir William Martins. Her Majesty and the Prince, attended by the Royal Suite, returned to Buckingham Palace, at ten minutes past two o'clock, and were received by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain. The Queen's Guard of the Grenadier Guards was on duty on the Palace lawn.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WEST LONDON RAILWAY.—A meeting of this company took place on Thursday at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by H. H. Grounds, Esq., at one o'clock. Mr. Thompson, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the directors had made every effort to induce the Great Western and London and North-Western Railway Companies to carry out the terms of their agreement with the West London Railway. The invariable answer, however, had been, that, in the present state of the money market, the directors could not ask the shareholders to undertake new schemes. The present balance in the hands of the company was £1417 10s. 3d. The secretary stated, however, that he had had interviews with the secretaries of the two companies, and with Mr. Parker, and he had no doubt that it was the intention of the directors of those companies fully to carry out the terms of the agreement they had entered into. The report was unanimously adopted.

THE METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—LIBERALITY OF HER MAJESTY.—From the report read at a recent meeting of the board of directors of this institution, held at their offices in Sackville-street, Piccadilly, it appeared that the asylum at Carshalton, Surrey, was founded above seven years since, for the temporary residence of the convalescent and debilitated poor, whose restoration to health is impracticable in the hospitals and at their own unhealthy and ill-provided homes; but may be speedily effected by pure air, rest, and nutritious diet. During the last half-year there have been received 325 poor persons (being an increase of 47 over the corresponding period), and there are now 56 inmates, being the utmost that the present building will contain, and numbers of very destitute and pitiable cases are necessarily neglected. To remedy this evil, a building fund has been established, which now amounts to £1500. Her Majesty, on recently being made acquainted with the nature and object of the society, was graciously pleased to become patron, and together with her Royal Consort presented a joint donation of £100; and her Majesty the Queen Dowager has subscribed £25; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, £30; and her Royal Highness the Duchess, £10 towards the general purposes of the charity. The following unostentatious act of benevolence deserves to be recorded.—A short time since a gentleman called at Messrs. Strahan's, the bankers of the society, and having given a common name, left £100 towards the building fund. In a few days after he (being recognised as the same individual) again called at the banking-house, and left a further sum of £105, at that time giving a different name.

FREE BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE POOR.—On Monday, the third annual report of the Association for Promoting Cleanliness amongst the Poor, of the free baths and wash-house, in Glasshouse-yard, East Smithfield, was made by the committee. It stated that during the past twelve months there were 35,655 bathers; 34,843 poor women had washed and dried the clothing of themselves and families; and 12,610 had ironed; making a total of 81,108 persons during the year who have participated in the benefits of the establishment, without one farthing cost to themselves. The institution has also gratuitously furnished many hundreds of the poor in the crowded and wretched localities of East Smithfield with whitewashes, and the loan of pails and brushes, to cleanse and purify their dwellings, and which, to a great extent, has prevented the spreading of fever prevailing at several periods during the year. The subscriptions for the year amounted to £289 12s., together with a loan of £47 18s., making a total of £337 10s., whilst the expenses amounted to £367 5s. 11d., being an excess over income of nearly £30. A hope was expressed that at a time when London was threatened with the return of the cholera, the public will support an institution like this, which effects so much good by promoting cleanliness amongst the poor.

STURRY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening the anniversary of this institution, established to afford the working classes the means of self-culture, was held in King's-court Chapel, Great Suffolk-street, Borough; Apsley Pellatt, Esq., in the chair. Letters were read from the Earl of Waldegrave, Lord Ashley, the members for East Surrey, and C. Pearson, Esq., M.P., regretting their inability to attend. The chairman having advocated the objects of the institution in a forcible speech, the secretary read the report, which stated that lectures and classes had been opened for each evening in the week, the subscription being at the rate of 1d. a week, or 1s. 6d. a quarter. A day school had been opened for boys, 37 of whom attended, paying 1d. a week each. The attendance at the lectures and classes was not numerous. The total receipts from all sources was £21 5s. 3d., liabilities and expenditure £40 12s. 10d.; balance against the institute £19 7s. 6d. The report having been adopted, E. Miall, Esq., and some other gentlemen, commented upon the merits of the institution, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday, the second annual general meeting of the subscribers to this useful charity was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Hugh Biers, Esq., President, in the chair. The report for the past year congratulated the meeting on the prosperous condition of the institution. The donations and subscriptions for the above period amounted to £1000, and the committee confidently expected soon to be in a position to distribute relief among the necessitous members of the trade. The report was approved and adopted.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—On Monday, in pursuance of ancient custom, the Lord Mayor and civic authorities proclaimed this fair at the usual spot in Smithfield. The glory of "Old Bartlemy," long declining, has departed—there being this year only three booths for the sale of gilt gingerbread, and a few beggarly stalls for the sale of oysters and fruit. A somewhat unnecessary order has been issued by the Lord Mayor, ordering all booths, shows, &c., to be closed at eleven o'clock at night during the fair.

POSTSCRIPT.

We understand that Major-General Bunbury is appointed to the command at Jamaica, an appointment well deserved by his long and active services. He has been forty-five years in the service, and for six-and-twenty years in command of regiments, and is the officer of longest service on the list.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—On Thursday, a quarterly general Court of the Governors of this institution was held at the board-room, in Crane-court, Fleet-street; Mr. Simpson, the treasurer, in the chair. Mr. Burney, the secretary, read the minutes of the late meetings of the committee and guardians. The chairman then stated that they had at present only £100 in hand, and it was probable that the quarter's bills would amount to £1000. He begged to move that the directors be empowered to sell out £750 stock. The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

It is positively stated that General Cavaignac has received an account that Austria has accepted the joint mediation of France and England.

It is said, that at the suggestion of General Lamoricière, the representatives who belonged to the late *gauche* in the Chamber of Deputies have resolved that their leader, M. Odillon Barrot, shall seize an early opportunity of declaring in the Assembly their adhesion to the Republic.

The Paris journals of Thursday express satisfaction at the manner in which the Queen's speech referred to foreign politics, and (the *Débats* in particular) express hopes that France and England will be able to prevent the dangers to which European civilisation will be exposed by the results of a war.

Accounts from Toulon state that four war steamers had sailed for Marseilles, to embark the brigade of infantry assembled there; but, although said to be destined for a port in the Adriatic, there appears to exist no fear that their departure is connected with any hostile project.

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 2d announces the resignation of the Count de Vistahermosa as Political Chief of that city, and the appointment of the Marquis of Penafiorida in his place. It is positively stated that Narvaez is to be the Ambassador of Spain to the French Republic.

Gen. Pavia, Captain-General of Catalonia, was seriously indisposed, and it was reported that he would be succeeded in his command by either Baron de Meer, Gen. O'Donnell, or Gen. Cordova.

The frigate *Zafiro* sailed from Cadiz for Manila on the 28th ult., with 145 political convicts on board.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Intelligence was yesterday received that the Provisional Government of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have refused to acknowledge the armistice lately concluded by Prussia in the name of the Germanic Confederation.

ITALY.

We have received letters from Genoa of the 2d inst. In consequence of the arrest and exile of a M. de Boni, a Venetian, a popular demonstration took place in that city on the night of the 1st inst., which was limited to the burning of the books and papers of the police, and the destruction of the furniture of that part of the Ducal Palace.

The *National Societies* of the 4th instant states that the Austrians having imposed an extraordinary contribution of 400,000 florins (£32,000) on the city of Parma, to be paid within four hours, that sum not being forthcoming within the period stated, the Croats, according to custom, had commenced pillaging the city. The inhabitants, however, encouraged by the patriotic defence of Bologna, rung the tocsin, and commenced a fearful battle, in which they were assisted by the women and children. They threw their furniture from the windows on the heads of the Austrians, and the inhabitants of the country hurried to their assistance armed with their implements of husbandry. The result of the struggle had not been ascertained.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DOUBLE COLLISION ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

A collision took place on Tuesday morning, at Leighton Station, by which not less than 50 persons have sustained injuries of a more or less serious character. Upon the 12h. 30m. A.M. luggage train reaching Leighton, there stood on the line a number of ballast-trucks, headed by a powerful engine. From some cause or other, at present unexplained, this train was not moved out of the way, and the consequence was that the engine of the luggage train, which was coming from London, ran into it at full speed, crushing the break-van into a thousand pieces, and strewing the waggons about the line in every direction. The engine and tender of the goods train were thrown off the rails and driven nearly on to the up-line, while several of the goods waggons were entirely destroyed, and their contents strewn about the railway. At the same moment, scarcely allowing time for the few persons present to recover themselves from the shock occasioned by the accident, the York mail came up at its usual speed, and, no signal of the obstruction being displayed, the driver, Daniel Ross, ran headlong into the *débris* occasioned by the previous collision. The effect of this second collision was to throw the engine and tender of the mail train completely across the down-line, and crush more or less several of the succeeding carriages.

The escape of the driver and stoker was perfectly miraculous. The former was, however, severely injured, and is now lying at Leighton.

The passengers in the train, of course, all suffered more or less; but no injuries beyond a few slight cuts and bruises appear to have been sustained by any of them—a fact which, when all the circumstances of the accident are taken into consideration, may almost be considered miraculous.

The first, in fact both collisions, took place at about five minutes past three o'clock. As soon as the extent of the catastrophe was ascertained, Cole proceeded with the ballast engine, the only one un-injured, to Wolverton, to procure assistance; and before five o'clock Mr. McConnell, the chief of the locomotive department, Mr. Bedford, the chief of the police of the Wolverton division, and several other officers of the company, returned to the spot with engines, carriages, and labourers, to assist in clearing the line. Assistance had previously arrived from Leighton, and all those persons most shaken had received the best attention which could be afforded them at this station. The necessary precautions were taken to stop both the up and down trains, and the traffic on the line was altogether suspended for several hours. So complete was the wreck, that the most active exertions of the multitude of labourers employed had failed to clear the line when the 6.15 A.M. train from London arrived at the spot, and as the only means of keeping up the communication, the passengers in that train were conducted over the scene of the accident to the York mail, those who travelled by the latter coming on to town by the 6.15 A.M., which returned to the Euston station.

It appears that the driver of the luggage train passed the station at full speed, and had entered the tunnel before he observed the danger-signal of the second policeman, whose post of duty is at its northern extremity. He immediately reversed his engine; but the train consisting of 40 loaded waggons, its speed was not perceptibly diminished before he egressed from the tunnel, when he immediately saw the red lamp at the rear of the empty ballast waggons. At this moment he had great hope of being able to avoid the collision, when, most unfortunately, the engine, already reversed, flew into forward gear, and carried the train directly into the waggons.

The mail train into London was detained upwards of five hours, the letters arriving at the Post-office about 11 o'clock instead of 5 A.M.

Among the ruins of the luggage-train there was discovered shortly after the accident a barrel of gunpowder, the top of the cask having given way and disclosed its dangerous contents. It was described by the direction as full of butter. The company have a clue to the party by whom it was sent, and it is to be hoped that they will visit him with the severest penalty the law allows. The bare contemplation of what might have been the consequence of this breach of the law is dreadful.

The accident at Newton Bridge, on Saturday night last, when the train ran off the line against the embankment, has had one fatal result. Lieutenant-Colonel James Baird, of Stirling, expired at Birmingham on Tuesday morning, from the effects of the shock he sustained on that occasion.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the week, except on part of Thursday during a thunder-storm, has been fine. The following are some particulars of each day:—On Thursday, August 31, the sky was mostly clear till noon, and chiefly overcast afterwards; between 6h. P.M. and 9h. P.M. a violent thunder-storm occurred; the lightning was frequently vivid, and the claps of thunder were loud and of long duration; the latter followed the lightning at intervals of time varying from 2' to 12". During the storm rain fell to the depth of nine-tenths of an inch; the direction of the wind was variable; and the average temperature of the air for the day was 57°. On Friday, September 1, the sky was for the most part clear; the direction of the wind was N.; and the average temperature for the day was 57°. On Saturday more or less cloud prevailed between 10h. A.M. and 6h. P.M.; at other times the sky was mostly free from cloud; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 56°. On Sunday the sky was cloudless, but, at times, the sky was partially obscured by a thin haze; the wind was variable; the average temperature of the air was 59°. On Monday, the morning was foggy, the sky was cloudless afterwards; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 60°. On Tuesday, the sky was cloudless till after noon, and it was chiefly covered by cloud after this time; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 62°. Wednesday, the sky was chiefly covered by cloud till the afternoon, and it was not free from cloud at any time; the direction of the wind was W.; and the average temperature was 60°; and that for the week ending this day was 59°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday, Aug. 31,	the highest during the day was 67° deg., and the lowest was 48½ deg.
Friday, Sept. 1,	66
Saturday, Sept. 2,	69
Sunday, Sept. 3,	72
Monday, Sept. 4,	77½
Tuesday, Sept. 5,	78
Wednesday, Sept. 6,	69½

For the month of August, the mean temperature of the air was 58°; the mean temperature of evaporation was 55°; the mean temperature of the dew point was 52½°.

The water mixed with the air was such in weight as to balance a column of mercury to the height of 0.405 inch; and it was so distributed that the average weight in a cubic foot of air was 4½ grains; and the degree of humidity was 83, considering complete saturation to be represented by 100.

Blackheath, Thursday, September 7, 1848.

J. G.

IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—On Friday (last week), the Prime Minister, accompanied by his lady, arrived in Kingstown Harbour, in the *Banshee* steamer. About ten minutes after four o'clock, P.M., the bow of the *Banshee* turned the eastern pier of the harbour, when Captain Williams, of the *Iron Duke* steamer, commenced a *feu de joie*, and did not cease till the *Banshee* came well up to the pier. Messrs. George Rae, James Magee, James Pim, and other directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, went on board and paid their respects to his Lordship. The Lord Mayor likewise discharged this duty; and several strangers expressed their gratification at seeing Lord and Lady John Russell. The lower orders present did not cheer, but they did not groan as some apprehended they would do. His Lordship and Lady Russell were then conducted to the terminus of the Kingstown Railway, where a special train was in waiting; and in eight minutes after starting it arrived in Dublin. Here again a large assemblage of persons of the middle and lower orders was present. The moment his Lordship was recognised a faint cheer was raised. An attempt to get up a groan failed. The distinguished visitors got into one of the Lord-Lieutenant's carriages, which was in waiting, and before five o'clock they reached the Viceregal Lodge at the Park. The Premier was visited at the Viceregal Lodge, at eleven o'clock on Saturday, by the Lord Chancellor, who remained more than half an hour. It is understood that his Lordship has accepted an invitation from the Earl of Charlemont, to pass a few days with him at his beautiful residence, Marino, near Clontarf.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—The special commission for Tipperary is to open at Clonmel on the 19th instant. After the grand jury shall be addressed by Chief Justice Blackburne, bills of indictment for high treason will be sent before them against Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, Leyne, O'Donoghue, and the other leaders in the insurrectionary movements in Tipperary then in custody. And should the grand jury find the bills, the Court will either adjourn or go into the trials of other cases, as the Irish Treason Act prescribes a certain number of days to elapse between the finding of the bill and the arraignment of the prisoner. The jurors will be taken from the grand panel of the county, and will, in all probability, be magistrates. Mr. Butt, Q.C., will be one of the leading counsel for the prisoners, with Mr. Whiteside, Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Mr. Holmes, and other distinguished lawyers.

Sir W. Somerville, the Secretary for Ireland, arrived in Dublin at the close of last week.

HEARTLESS EVICTIONS OF TENANTS.—The harrowing scene described in the following communication is one of the many and various acts of cruelty which the hand of power inflicts on the poor in Ireland. The following letter (addressed to the editor) appears in the *Freeman's Journal* :—

Gortlitera, August 30, 1848.
Dear Sir,—You will exceedingly oblige the undersigned Roman Catholic Curate of Gortlitera, by publishing the following facts in your valuable journal:—I was called on the 30th to administer the last sacraments to a dying man, and hardly had I performed my duty when it was announced to me that I should make haste, or the house would be thrown down on me. On leaving the house I found the place crowded to excess, and, in fact, the air rent asunder with the shrieks of women and children. The destroying angel had by this time levelled to the ground six houses; he hurried on to the seventh, dragged forth the expiring victim, John Reynolds, to perish on the dunghill, as I have been credibly informed. The following are the names of the persons dispossessed:—Owen Reynolds, and wife, and eight children; John Ginty, and wife, and six children; Pat Corrigan, and wife, and five children; John Reynolds, and wife, and four children; Pat Reynolds, and wife, and four children; Edward Flynn, and wife, and three children; John Fox, and wife, and three children; Pat Reynolds, and wife, and two children; Michael Gilroy, and wife, and one child; total, fifty-four souls. This occurrence took place in the townland of Anskert, barony of Mohill, county of Leitrim. To the truth of which I sign myself yours, &c., PATRICK M'GIVNEY, R.C.C., Gortlitera.

ROTATORY PARLIAMENTS.—A project for getting the Imperial Parliament to sit periodically in Dublin is creating some little agitation in political circles. At the head of the "movement" is Lord William Fitzgerald, brother of the Duke of Leinster. On Monday the Committee of the new Association held a meeting, at 124, Abbey-street—Lord William Fitzgerald in the chair—when the following new members were admitted:—Lord Massarene, Lord O'Neill, the Earl of Castle-stuart, Lord Rossmore, J. Fetherstone Esq., the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart., John James Bagot, Esq., M. Burke, Esq., W. H. Burton, Esq., Wm. Johnson, Esq., Sir Richard Morrison, Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C.; R. C. R. Chapman, Esq., Aubrey Beauclerc, Esq., W. A. Atkin, Esq. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—1. "That, in order to remove a misapprehension which appears to exist as to the object contemplated by this society, we feel it necessary to declare that it is not a desire to procure a triennial meeting of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin for general purposes; but that the object of this society is to procure an arrangement by which the Imperial Parliament shall hold its sittings in Dublin during such convenient portions of each year as may be sufficient for the transaction of business more peculiarly relating to Irish affairs."—2. "That the committee meet at their rooms, 124, Abbey-street, every Monday, at two o'clock, to receive subscriptions and admit members, and to transact the general business of the society." Letters from correspondents were read, subscriptions received, and the detail business of the society transacted, and the committee adjourned to Monday next, at two o'clock.

THE ARMY.—"The flying column," under General M'Donald, having received orders to disperse, this week the camp has been broken up, and the troops have been marched to their winter quarters. The 74th to Dublin, to complete their time at the station. The 65th Regiment has been ordered to Kilkenny, from Callan and Ballingarry. The 85th, or King's Light Infantry, have received the call to Waterford. The three companies of the 60th Rifles which accompanied the remaining portion of the light brigade, rejoined the head-quarters in Dublin on the 5th inst.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Committee of the Dublin Sanitary Association have received the following communication:—

Dublin Castle, August 29, 1848.
Sir,—Your communication of the 19th instant having been referred to the Central Board of Health, who have been requested to draw up such regulations as they may deem necessary to meet an outbreak of cholera, should it take place, I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to state that the board report that they have been occupied with the subject, and the regulations will be published very shortly. In the meantime, any suggestion which the Sanitary Association may have to offer will meet with the immediate and respectful attention of the board, who most earnestly desire the cordial assistance of voluntary associations in aid of the provisions of the Act of Parliament. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
Dr. Churchill. T. N. REDINGTON.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather continues to be quite superb. The agriculturist could desire nothing more favourable. The provincial newspapers concur in noticing, in terms of congratulation, the seasonable and most fortunate change which has taken place in this respect. Harvest labour is now everywhere in active exercise, and the gathering in is looked forward to much more hopefully than it was some short time since.

ARRESTS.—Various parties, unknown beyond their own localities, are arrested from time to time, as being compromised in the late insurrectionary movement. Amongst them is a Patrick O'Donnell, who was present at the "affair" of Ballingarry; as also a Liverpool Chartist, named M'Manus.

TEDDINGTON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society, which is under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, held its annual exhibition on Thursday, in the gardens of the Clarence Arms. About 800 tickets of admission were sold, exclusive of the money taken at the entrance. The price of plate distributed in prizes amounted to between £40 and £50.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—Mr. M'Christie, the revising barrister, will commence his sittings at Guildhall, to revise the lists of parliamentary voters for the city of London, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at ten o'clock, A.M. It may be remembered that the number of objections taken last year to the names of persons being retained on the lists was between 3000 and 4000. This year the objectors have been a little more sparing, the number of single objections taken being 1454. There are besides, however, 518 double objections, i.e. instances in which objections are taken by the agents on both political sides to the same names, and which make an aggregate of 1972 objections. There are also 209 claims on behalf of parties to have their names inserted on the lists.

ART-UNION OF LONDON AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.—On Tuesday morning a deputation of the council of the London Art-Union attended Lord Granville, at the office of the Board of Trade, to urge the objections which exist against the proposal of the Lords of the Privy Council, that prize-holders should not be limited to the purchase of works of art from the public exhibitions of the year, but be permitted to buy them anywhere, provided only that they be in the possession of an artist, and even to give commissions. Sir Denis Le Marchant, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Northcote were also present.

SALE AT STOWE.

Our Illustrations this week are of singular character and interest, and represent, with one exception, some of the beautiful specimens of cinque cento jewellery of great variety, and in which the collection of articles of *bijouterie* at Stowe was peculiarly rich. Although these articles were sold on different days, in the early part of the sale, we have preferred engraving them so as to appear all together; and, after noticing the subjects of our Illustrations, we shall briefly notice the principal of the smaller articles of *vertu* already sold, and which we have purposely avoided doing till we had delineated some of them with the pencil as well as the pen.

We have selected for engraving—a phoenix; a knight on horseback; a a whistle; a brazier; and a small quarter figure blowing a conch shell. The jewel in form of a phoenix is a truly beautiful specimen of cinque cento design; and in the enamel colours which adorn it great taste and harmony are displayed. The phoenix itself is of white enamel, the feathers being marked out with gold, and the wing coverts slightly marked with red. The flames beneath it are, of course, red. A large diamond is in the centre of the jewel, and its setting projects very boldly forward; small roses of green enamel decorating its corners. The lions' heads are of purplish tint, with the exception of their noses, which are of gold. Diamonds are set in each of the large roses; and we should mention, these roses are of gold, with borders of white enamel. Some of the scroll-work connecting the different parts of the jewel is of white enamel, other portions of red, others green enamel, and some of it is left plain gold—thus producing a great richness and beauty of effect. The Maltese crosses forming the chain to the jewel are of white enamel, ornamented with gold, and in their centres rubies are set, in oches, much raised; and the small scroll at the top is of gold, having a rose diamond in it; pearls are affixed to the lower part of the jewel. This sold for £7 15s.

The Mounted Knight is a very beautiful specimen of cinque cento jewellery, made with great skill and taste. It is of gold, and the horse is covered with white enamel, excepting the minute streaks (in our representation black), which, as also the hoofs, are of gold. The mane and tail are likewise gold. The horse's caparisons are of deep blue enamel, bordered with gold, and set with rose diamonds, in excessively raised oches, thereby producing a great richness of light

and shade. The knight is enamelled dark blue, the partitions of the armour being raised and marked out in gold, and his pauldrons and elbow-plates set with diamonds. The vizor to the helmet—and which, by the way, is moveable—is also studded with diamonds. The chain is composed of roses of red enamel, linked together, and in each rose is a diamond. Pendant from the upper part of the chain, and girth of the horse, are pearls. This interesting work of art was purchased by Mr. Russell for £16 5s. 6d.

The Whistle, in form of a dragon, is a singularly quaint-looking specimen of art. The body of the dragon is formed of a single piece of mother-of-pearl, the head, shoulders, and feet, and termination of its tail being of gold enamelled. The ground colour of the enamel on the shoulders is deep blue, with gilded ornaments upon it; and in highly raised oches are emeralds, rubies, and topazes, the emeralds being in the triangular oches, whilst in the oval ones are the rubies, with the exception of the two topmost, which contain the topazes. The shank of the dragon's leg is purplish blue, ornamented with gold, the claws and leaf-formed head of the leg green bordered with gold, as is the foliated termination to the animal's head, and its tail. The head is purplish, and rubies are set for the eyes. In the scroll-work under the animal a large amethyst is the principal stone, there being an aqua marine beneath it; and pearls and diamonds are pendant from the scroll-work, which is enamelled with blue, greenish tint, and white. Two emeralds are also inserted in oches at this part of the jewel. The bearded monster on the shoulder of the dragon, whose lower limbs terminate in elegant scroll-work, is enamelled of a purplish tint, his hair and beard being gold, his lower limbs a greenish tint, and scroll terminations blue enriched with gold. The small figure of Cupid is enamelled, as heralds would say, "proper," that is, of flesh colour, hair, and wings, and bow of gold. The chains by which this interesting jewel is suspended are of gold, and the upper portion of ornamental work to which they are attached is enamelled purplish blue, and set with a jacinth. The stem for the whistle in the dragon's mouth is enamelled deep blue, with gold flowers.

The jewel made for a Benitier is described in the catalogue as of the period of Cellini, but it is not of so old a date by many years, as its general character testifies; for though a beautiful work of art (in some parts really exquisite), as a whole it is deficient in the peculiar charm and character of design which marks the Cellini school. The cup for holding holy water is formed of a single stone, an almandine, supported by two angels of gold enamelled. We should mention here that the "almandine" is that beautiful variety of the garnet known to lapidaries also as the "precious garnet," and generally as the "carbuncle." The cup at its base and upper edge is set with rose diamonds; and elegant festoons of gold flowers, set with diamonds and turquoise, are looped round its sides. The lid is enamelled; and rising from the centre is a bust of a youth, sculptured as a cameo, in jacinth, and surrounded by a gold glory; at its base are four small cameos of cherubs' heads, sculptured in amethyst and onyx, with wings radiating from the settings on which the heads rest, and these are set with diamonds and turquoise; and flowers similarly enriched fill up the vacant spaces on the lid. The angels supporting the cup are of gold, richly enamelled with colours; and the cherub's head in cameo under the cup is cut in jacinth, the wings of silver set with diamonds and turquoise. From the sides of the cup rise supports to the upper portion of the benitier; and these are decidedly of weak and ineffective design, having wings at either extremity set with turquoise and diamonds, and oches. In all of which, no doubt, formerly, were beautiful jewels, but now in part filled with cameos of inferior workmanship. The sides of these supports are filled with rose diamonds, as is also an arched piece joining these two portions; and from this latter piece rise two demi-crescents, each supporting an angel, between which is an oval compartment enclosing a beautiful cameo, of jacinth, of a head of the Virgin, surrounded by a glory issuing from a border of diamonds. Above this oval compartment is a group, most exquisitely modelled, of the three persons of the Trinity; the Father represented as an aged man holding an orb, symbolical of government, in his hand; the Son is holding what has been the cross, the upper part being broken off; and the Holy Spirit is as a dove, in a diamond-formed compartment surrounded by a glory of gold and diamonds. The back of this beautiful jewel is not so elaborately filled with gems, and instead of a repetition of the Holy Trinity, the space is filled with representations of the Virgin and the Pope, in gold, and at the back of the cameos are gold bas-reliefs of the Virgin and child, &c. This jewel was purchased by Mr. Russell for 101 guineas.

The small quarter figure blowing a conch shell is partly of onyx and partly of gold enamelled. The head and shoulders, beautifully sculptured, are onyx, the arm and hand enamelled, as is also the shell. The setting is gold, enamelled green and dark red, and is set with topazes.

All these jewels we have represented the full size of the originals.

The other illustration we give this week is a representation of a beautiful salt-cellar.

of cinque-cento period, having two panels of Limoges enamel on its sides. This salt is of beautiful form, and richly ornamented in its different parts. The cover is surmounted by a figure of Neptune exquisitely chased. One of the Limoges enamels represents Cupid standing, holding drapery so as to form a sail, and the other is a subject piece, and on it is the date 1540, which, judging from the style of ornamentation, was, no doubt, the period at which the salt was made. On the two other sides of the salt are heads of the Emperor Vespasian and his wife, Flavia, projecting very boldly forwards; in fact, the heads are in perfect relief, and surrounded by beautifully sculptured wreaths.

We now proceed to notice others of the most interesting of the smaller *bijoux* at Stowe; but first we will mention two exquisite Roman mosaics, interior views of St. Paul's at Rome, one before the fire which destroyed the chief part of the building, and the other after that occurrence. These mosaics, purchased by Mr. Redfern, are of the most beautiful and minute workmanship, and truly artistic in character. A very beautiful pomander, or scent-box, of most exquisite enamel-work, and set with diamonds and rubies, is one of the finest specimens of the kind we have ever seen. In form it resembles an orange on a small stand, and is divided into eight longitudinal sections, which each move on a hinge; and on slightly unscrewing the top, the sections fall down, and then each appears a small box, so that in a small compass eight different perfumes are contained. Every portion of this elegant *bijou* is enamelled.

A set of fifteen large buttons, painted with a series of subjects from the life of Henry the Fourth of France, is, perhaps, as fine a set of coat-buttons of a hundred years ago as it is possible to see, being painted with all the finish and delicacy of the finest miniatures, and are interesting as shewing to what folly fashion may lead its votaries, inasmuch as a series of historical incidents pictorially squeezed into the compass of coat-buttons, is indeed a flight of fancy scarcely credible.

A *bonbonnière*, lot 1102, of matrix of amethyst, mounted in gold and set with small brilliants, is a very beautiful little bit of jewellery, of elegant form and character.

Lot 1090, a Swiss paper weight, of modern manufacture, comprising on its lid a Geneva watch, is remarkable for the richness and elegance of the enamelled ornaments with which it is covered: views in Switzerland are painted in panels on the sides of the weight, and it has upright handles. Mr. Russell was the purchaser of this lot for thirteen guineas and a half.

Lot 1106, described as an octagonal casket, of silver gilt, with plates of crystal, is an interesting specimen of Indian workmanship, the frame-work of the casket in which the crystal plates are set being filled with rubies and emeralds of Indian polishing. The lid is framed in pyramidal form, so that the plates meet at the centre, which is crowned by a *julus natura* of pearl set so as to make a Chinese figure: the whole rests on feet of agate. This lot realised £23 12s. 6d.

Lot 410, a set of six very small cups, of silver gilt, exquisitely painted in enamel, each having four celebrated French beauties on their surface, sold for £13 5s. to Mr. Lichfield.

Amongst the enamelled articles on gold, a very small box of cinque cento work (lot 488 of plate) deserves a few words, from its beautiful style of decoration and brilliant colours, and its precious adornments of pearls and jewels.

Two gold enamelled snuff-boxes only require mention as they were the only specimens worth noticing (lots 457, 458), each set with brilliants. They sold respectively for £16 10s. and £12 15s. to Mr. Garrard and Mr. Zimmerman.

Lot 418, a beautiful egg-shaped cup, or rather drinking-vessel, of small size, the foot as well as cup being of rock crystal, mounted on a stem of silver gilt, formed as a group of beautiful children, sold for nine guineas.

On Thursday and Friday, last week, the sale again resumed its interest, many beautiful lots being then offered to competition. Gilt glass services, and the fittings-up of the state bath-room and the Buckingham rooms, were the items of sale.

There were, in Thursday's sale, several pieces of the furniture made expressly for the occasion of the Royal visit in 1845, and amongst them were an elegant oval dressing-glass, of white and gold, lot 1339 sold for £12 15s. 6d.; two shower-baths, painted white and gold, lots 1314 and 1341, sold for £7 7s. and £5 12s. 6d. respectively. And now we are mentioning gilded furniture, we may remark a set of four chairs, with carved backs and legs of truly noble design and character, which were purchased by Mr. Watkins, for Lord Ward, for £48 6s. We incline to think these chairs are of fine old carving in mahogany, gilded over, for they are of immense weight. The seats are covered with crimson Utrecht velvet.

The most remarkable lots were the following:—Lot 1349, a superb table, on spirally carved legs, with two drawers; its top and sides most beautifully embellished with marqueterie of ivory, mother-of-pearl, and different woods, enamelled with birds and animals, sold for £73 10s. A very elegant writing-table (lot 1355), with marqueterie at the fronts, ends, and borders of the top, and ornamented with or-moulu, the top being covered with leather, was purchased by Mr. Norton for 34 guineas. This table has five drawers in it, and is a very handsome specimen of furniture.

Lot 1496, a pier-table, the top of Egyptian porphyry, and the frame supported by two antique chimerae of the finest oriental alabaster, sold for £42.

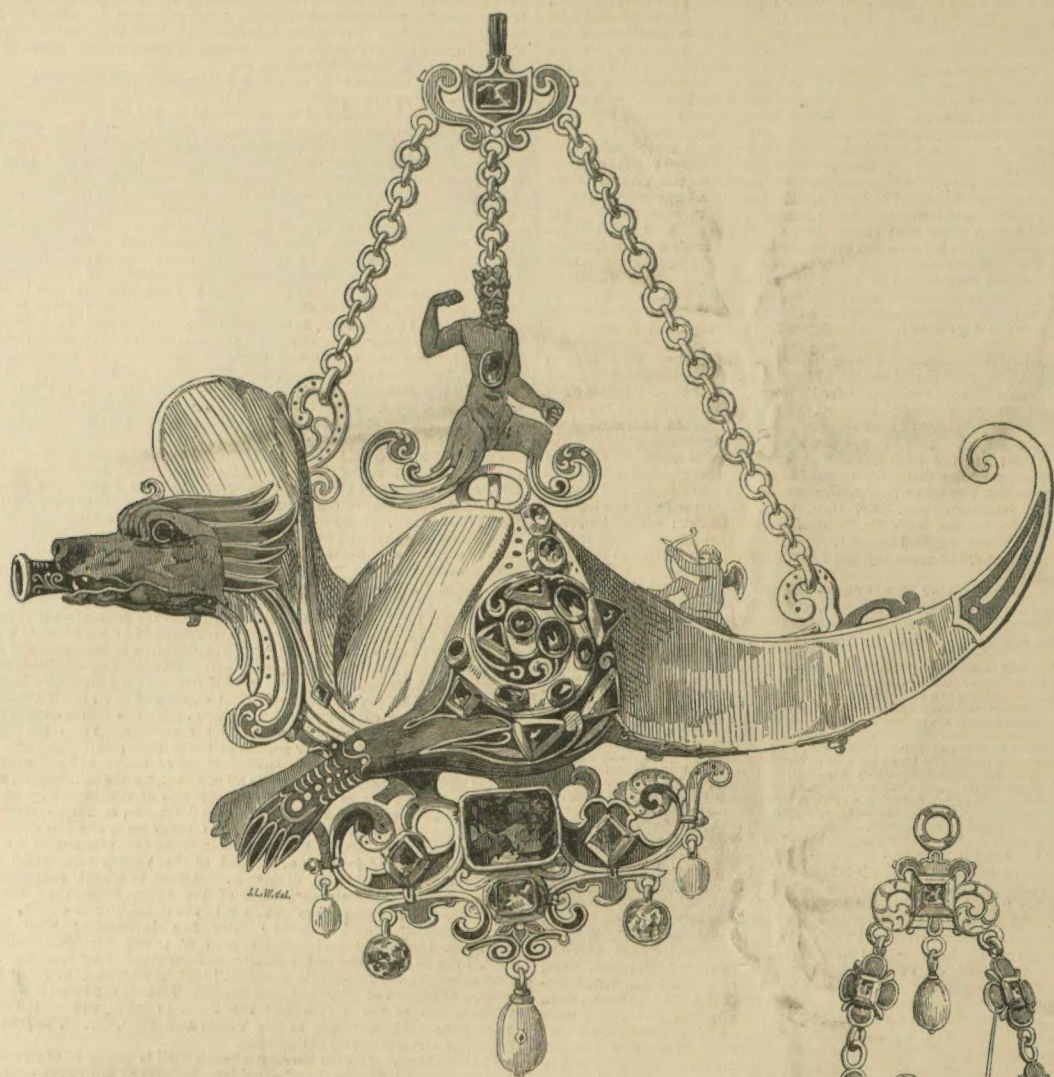
Lot 1497, a pair of ebony pier cabinets, the panels having sacred subjects upon them, with friezes of children, and masks of or-moulu, sold to Mr. Batterson, for Colonel Balfour, for £60 18s.

A beautiful chimney-glass (lot 1344), with a frame of open-work of peculiar lightness and richness of design and workmanship, and which, we believe, once decorated the Doge's Palace at Venice, sold for £40 19s.; and another pier-glass of undoubted Venetian design and execution, having boys seated amidst foliage, and holding the Doge's cap, realised £66 3s. This frame, in our opinion, is too large in size, and the decorations too massive and spreading in design, for the size of the glass it surrounds, and, therefore, not of strictly good taste.

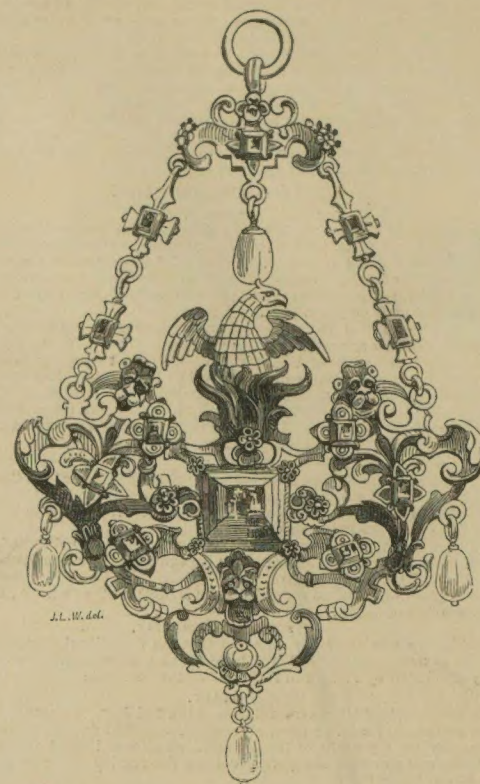
Amongst the items of china, &c., sold during the latter part of last week, a chocolate cup and cover of the finest Sevres, bleu du roi, and covered with a network of gold in addition to delicate paintings of exotic birds and Cupids, was sold to Mr. Wells, of Redcar, for 12 guineas.

The most noticeable lots sold on Friday were some remarkably fine carved and gilt furniture, some choice china, and two or three magnificent clocks.

THE SALE AT STOWE.—CINQUE CENTO JEWELLERY.



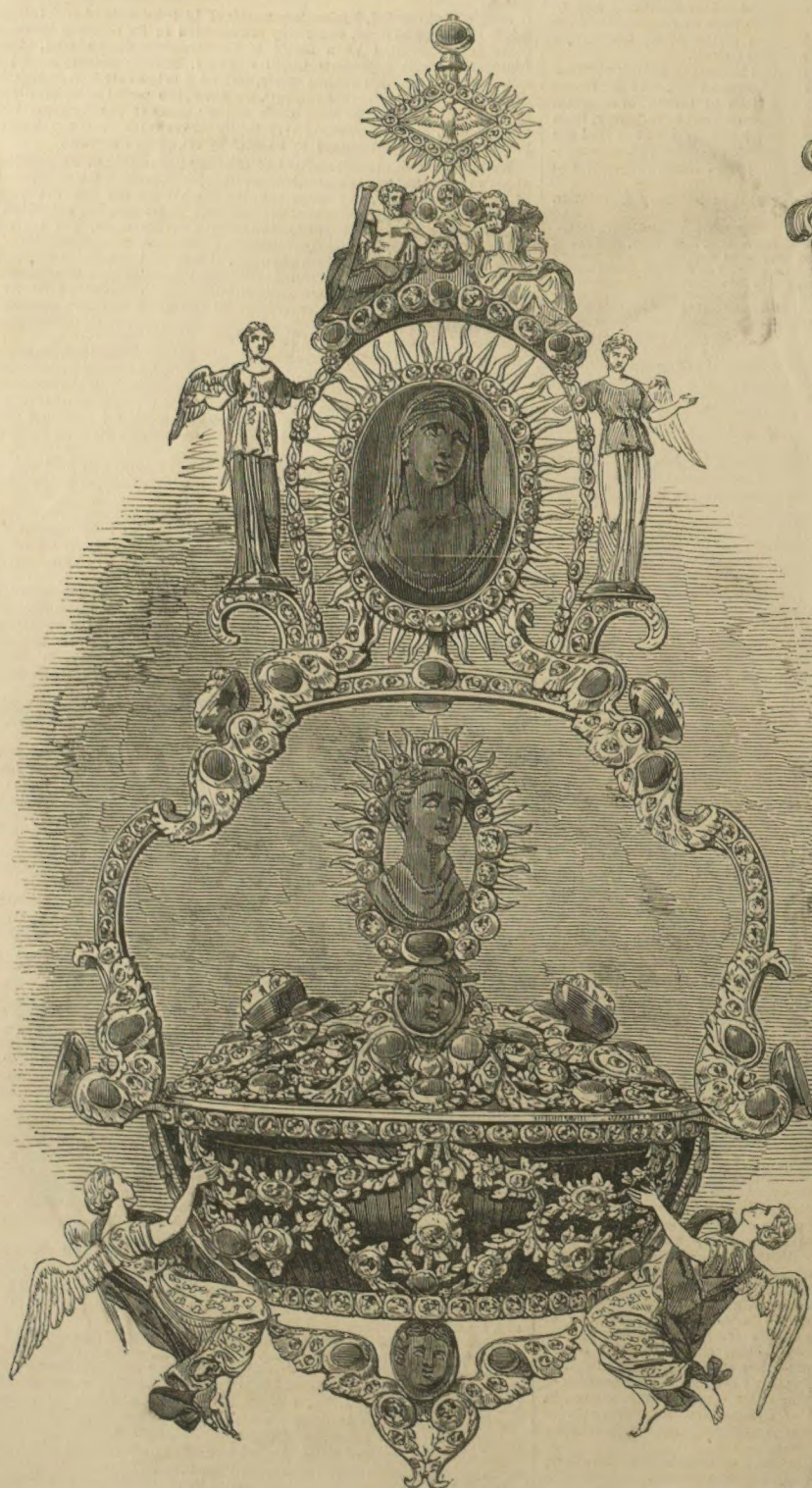
CURIOUS WHISTLE.



PHENIX JEWEL.



KNIGHT JEWEL.



BENITIER.

Lot 1471, a Gobelin tapestry curtain, after Boucher, was bought by Mr. Batterson for £37 16s. Lot 1475, a Krehole table of rich buhl and tortoiseshell, with or-moulu masks and ornaments, was bought for 90 guineas for Mr. Peto. Lot 1478, a worked blotting-book cover, £2 10s. This book bore evidence of having been used by her Majesty when visiting Stowe, the Royal cypher being embroidered on the exterior. It was rumoured that it was bought for the Marquis of Chandos. Lot 1493, a Dresden two-handed cup and cover, beautifully painted, realised 19 guineas, though it cost the Duke but £5. Lots 1503 and 1504, a pair of superb candelabra, groups of boys supporting or-moulu lily-lights, brought 190 guineas, whereas they cost but £120. On Monday (the 16th day) was sold the first portion of the plate—the plain table articles bringing high prices; there were, however, a few ornamental lots.

On Tuesday the articles were of higher character. Among them was a powder-flask and shot-belt presented to the Marquis of Chandos in August, 1837, by agriculturists of Bucks, in remembrance of a pleasant shooting excursion in the Moors of Anchlyne, in Perthshire; sold for £12 10s., to Lady Glamis, the mother of the Earl of Strathmore. Lot 283, an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, designed by Cotterill, and executed in silver by Garrard, weighing 160 ounces, was bought by Mr. Rait, of Glasgow, at 13s. per ounce. Some of the silver-gilt plate brought as much as 40s. and 45s. per ounce.

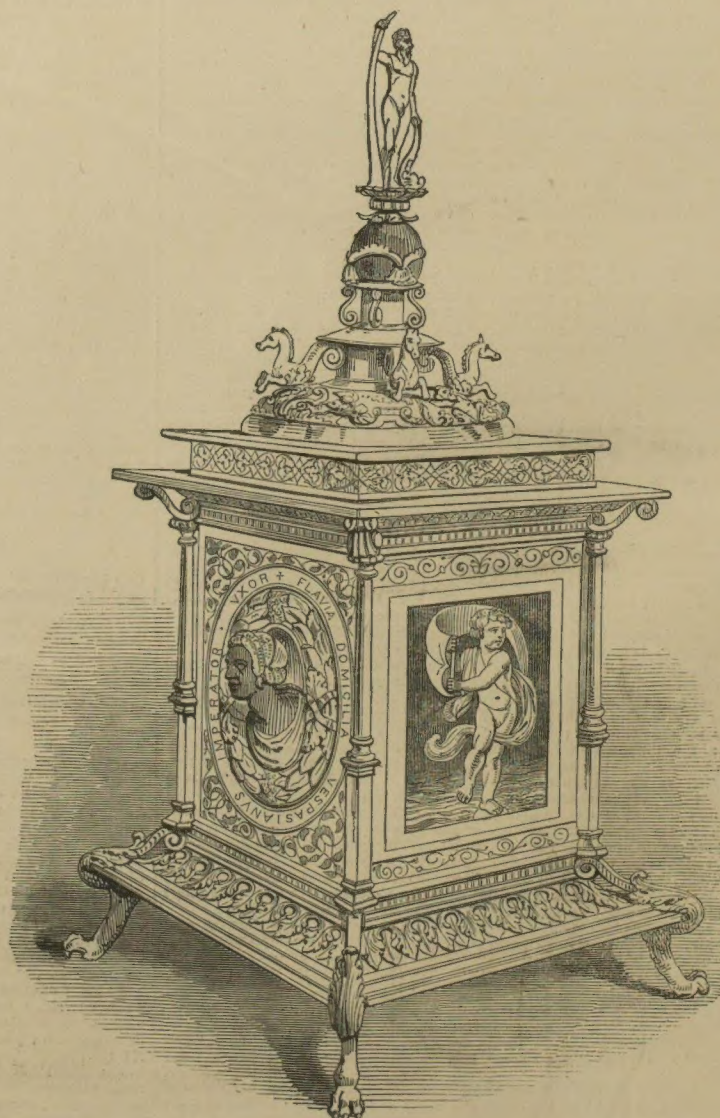
Lot 323, "Napoleon's Supper Tray," consisting of a soup tureen, cover, and ewer, four dishes and covers, and eight plates and six knives, forks, and spoons, the whole about 350 ounces, after much competition, was sold, at 25s. per ounce, to Mr. Redfern.

Lot 326, a superb chalice and cover, as described in the catalogue; in reality the christening cup of the present Marquis of Chandos. This lot was bought by a gentleman named Harvey at 28s. per ounce, it is understood with the view of restoring it to the family.

On Wednesday the lots were of a still more magnificent class: the tankards, salvers, vases, candelabra, and sideboard dishes were very superb. The extent which our details occupy this week, however, compel us to defer notice of the more remarkable lots until our next Number.



JEWEL—NEGRO.



SILVER-GILT SALT-CELLAR.



HER MAJESTY GOING TO PROROGUE PARLIAMENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE ROYAL SQUADRON LEAVING WOOLWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and advanced several Bills on the table a stage. They were the Copper and Lead Duties Bill, read a second time; the City of London Sewers Bill, report received.

COMMITTEES.—The following Bills passed through Committee:—The Taxing Masters (Court of Chancery, Ireland) Bill; the Slave Trade (Muscat) Bill; the Exchequer Bills Bill; the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill; the West Indian Colonies and Mauritius Bill; and the Savings Bank (Ireland) Bill.

THIRD READINGS.—The following Bills were read a third time, and passed:—The Drainage Certificates Bill; the Slave Trade (Equator) Bill; the Lock-up Houses Bill; the Spirits (Dealers in) Bill; the British Spirits Warehousing Bill; the Postage on Newspapers (Channel Islands) Bill; and the Post-horse Licensing Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House of Peers assembled at one o'clock.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to several public and private Bills. In Committee on the City of London Sewers Bill, the Earl of RADNOR moved an amendment to limit the operation of the Bill to two years. On a division, there were—For the amendment, contents, 4; non-contents, 5; majority against the amendment, 1. The Bill was then passed through all its stages.

The Savings Banks (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, with amendments.

Their Lordships, after sitting an hour, adjourned to five o'clock.

At the resumed sitting—

The Earl of DESART communicated a letter he had received from Lord Redesdale, denying that he had made any agreement with the Marquis of Lansdowne to the effect that no opposition on the part of his party would be given to the Copper and Lead Duties Bill. All the understanding came to was, that he himself (Lord Redesdale) would not offer the Bill any further opposition.

On the motion that the Copper and Lead Duties Bill be read a third time, the Earl of Falmouth opposed the motion, and their Lordships divided:—For the third reading, contents, 25; non-contents, 11; majority for the Bill, 14. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion for the third reading of the Exchequer Bills Bill, Lord MONTAGUE made some observations on the state of our finances, and on the proposed mode of raising the money for the deficiency.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in reply thereto, made the gratifying announcement that all the accounts received from Ireland during the past week, with respect to the crops generally, were much more favourable than heretofore, and that, from the accounts received that day, it appeared that the potatoes exhibited a much more satisfactory aspect, and had, in fact, a new appearance, and all the symptoms of a recent growth. The noble Marquis also expressed a firm hope of renewed commercial prosperity, grounded on the thoroughly sound though circumscribed condition of our trading and monetary system.

The Taxing Masters Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, the Slave Trade (Muscat) Bill, and the West India Colonies and Mauritius Bill were read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House sat from one to half-past two o'clock.

The Chairman of the Horsham Election Committee reported that Mr. Fitzgerald was not duly elected, and that Lord Edward Howard should have been returned.

The amendments made by the Lords in the Fever Act (Ireland) Bill, and the Savings Banks (Ireland) Bill, were agreed to.

Sir W. CLAY, in moving that the evidence taken upon the Cheltenham election be printed, took occasion to repudiate the scandalous accusations made by Mr. Craven Berkeley against him as chairman of the committee, and against the other members thereof. The hon. Baronet intimated that he had at first thought of seeking private satisfaction from Mr. C. Berkeley, but had been advised that he would not be justified in doing so.—Lord J. HAY said he had been consulted by Sir W. Clay, and, after consultation with a noble military officer, came to the conclusion that the hon. Baronet would not be justified in seeking for private satisfaction in the matter.—Lord PALMERSTON thought the general expression of disapprobation elicited from the House by Mr. C. Berkeley's unwarrantable conduct ought to be sufficient satisfaction to Sir W. Clay and the other members of the committee.—The evidence was ordered to be printed.

Lord G. BENTINCK moved for returns to verify the allegations made by him on a former occasion relative to the contradictory returns made by the Board of Trade and the Customs.—Mr. PARKER hoped the noble Lord would not insist on the required returns, as they would cause great expense. In the preparation, but would be satisfied with the acknowledgment that the statements made by the noble Lord on the occasion referred to were quite correct. In fact, both the noble Lord's statements and the returns of the Board of Trade and the Customs, were correct.—Lord G. BENTINCK remarked, that it was not possible that his statement and the contradictory returns of the Board of Trade and Customs could be all correct. However, as the truth of his allegations was admitted by the Government, he was satisfied, and would not press for the returns.

On the motion of Lord G. BENTINCK, a new writ was ordered to be issued for Bolton, in the room of the late Mr. Bolling.

The House suspended its sitting till six o'clock.

At six the House resumed, merely to receive such Bills as came down from the Lords with amendments.—Adjourned.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

After a most arduous and protracted session, the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland was prorogued on Tuesday last by the Queen in person. Much interest was taken in the ceremony on this occasion from its having been the last public act of her most Gracious Majesty previous to embarking for Scotland, and whither she and her illustrious family are attended by the warmest aspirations of all classes of her loyal and devoted subjects.

Long before the hour appointed for the departure of the Royal procession from Buckingham Palace, the ample space in front of that edifice, and every point along the whole route to the Houses of Parliament was crowded by thousands of persons, all apparently animated by a desire to testify their respect for the Sovereign. The day was beautifully fine.

The Queen left the Palace about a quarter to one o'clock, the cortege being marshalled exactly in the order observed upon previous occasions. Upon entering the state carriage the people greeted her Majesty and the Prince Consort with unanimous cheers, which were rapidly taken up and continued along the route with a genuine British heartiness that could not but have been eminently gratifying.

The route of the Royal procession from the Horse Guards to the House of Lords presented a most interesting and imposing appearance. Upwards of 60 man-of-war flags, sent for the occasion from the Royal Dock-yards, floated from spars projecting from the upper windows of the houses on each side of Parliament-street, while three Royal standards of enormous dimensions were suspended over the carriage-way, one at either extremity of the street, and the third, midway, opposite the end of Charles-street. The effect was novel and picturesque in the extreme. Indeed the scene, as the procession approached the House of Lords, appeared to us to have far surpassed any similar event that we recollect having witnessed. The dense crowds in the streets—the fashionably-attired groups that thronged the windows and balconies and filled the stands, that were, as usual, erected at every available interval along the route—the rich uniforms and martial bearing of the military—the flags, emblems of England's greatness, that floated gaily over head, and the gorgeous pageant that accompanied the Sovereign, all combined to form a scene which, heightened as it was by the cheers of loyalty that filled the air, the merry peals that sounded from St. Margaret's steeple, and the roar of the artillery, presented an effect of exceeding grandeur.

Precisely at a quarter past one o'clock the discharge of cannon announced that her Majesty had reached the entrance to the House of Lords. Within the House itself, the superb hall appointed for the meetings of the Peers was early filled by a numerous and brilliant audience.

Their Lordships assembled at twelve o'clock, but the doors of the House were opened shortly after eleven o'clock, and the galleries and the back benches were almost immediately occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies, the front seats alone (with the exception of the Bishops' bench and the seats reserved for the *corps diplomatique*) being reserved for Peers. The *coup d'oeil* presented by the interior of the house was magnificent. The galleries in the body of the house seemed a parterre of beauty; and the effect of the rays of the sun streaming through the painted windows, and reflected from the gorgeous ornaments of the chambers and from the light dresses of the ladies, the prevailing colours being white and blue, was exceedingly beautiful. It realised completely the idea of the architect, and the chamber seemed indeed a fitting abiding-place for the representatives of the Government of a mighty empire.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the Lord Chancellor, robed, entered the house, and prayers were read by the Bishop of Hereford.

As usual, the Duke of Wellington was earliest in his attendance. With the exception of the Lord Chancellor, we believe he was the only Peer present at prayers.

Among the earliest Peers in attendance at the House were the Marquises of Lansdowne and Clanricarde, the Earls of Hardwicke and Minto, and the Lords Montagu and Campbell.

The Foreign Ministers began to arrive soon after twelve o'clock. Among the earliest arrivals were M. Gustave de Beaumont, the Minister of the French Republic; Mr. Bancroft, the Minister of the United States; the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister; Count Kielmansegg, the Hanoverian Minister; the Turkish Ambassador; Prince Castelfranc, the Neapolitan Ambassador; and M. Callimachi, the Minister of Greece.

M. Guizot, and several other illustrious foreign refugees, were likewise present.

NORTH WALES RAILWAY.—Lord MONTAGUE moved that the messengers who had been directed to summon Mr. W. Chadwick, the Chairman, and Mr. John Marriner, the Secretary of the North Wales Railway Company, to attend their Lordships, should be called to the bar. The messengers having been called to the bar, stated, in answer to questions from the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Minto, and Lord Montagu, that they had called last night at the respective residences of Mr. W. Chadwick and of Mr. J. Marriner, and had been told that both gentlemen were out of town, and, consequently, they had been unable to make personal service of the summonses. Lord Montagu believed that, as no personal service had been effected, it would not be legal to order that these persons be taken into custody. He would therefore move that William Chadwick and John Marriner be ordered to attend the bar of their Lordships.

House on the first Monday after the commencement of the next session, and he intended to follow that up by moving for the production of all documents and accounts relating to the affairs of the North Wales Railway Company.—Lord CAMPBELL supported the motion. He believed these persons were purposely absenting themselves. The method proposed to be adopted by his noble friend to enforce their attendance was slow but sure. He would support the motion.—The motion was then agreed to.

A flourish of trumpets at twenty minutes before one announced the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who shortly afterwards entered the House.

At a quarter after one the Park guns were fired, announcing the arrival of her Majesty at the New Palace of Westminster. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, and the other great officers of state, immediately left the House to receive her Majesty.

Her Majesty was conducted to the robing-room; and, shortly afterwards, the Royal procession entered the House. Her Majesty, who was attired in a beautiful dress of white satin, and who wore a superb tiara of diamonds, leant upon the arm of Prince Albert. The crown was borne by the Marquis of Lansdowne; the sword of state by the Duke of Wellington; and the cap of maintenance by the Earl of Shaftesbury. All rose at the entrance of her Majesty, and continued standing until her Majesty, having taken her seat upon the Throne, said, "My Lords, be seated." Prince Albert took his seat in the chair on the left of the Throne.

Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, then proceeded to summon the Commons to the bar of their Lordships' House.

At twenty-five minutes past one, the SPEAKER, accompanied by several members, appeared at the bar, and having presented several bills, the Speaker addressed her Majesty as follows:—

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty, after a protracted and laborious session, with our last bills of supply. After a most patient and careful examination of the estimates, which, by your Majesty's commands, were laid before us, we have made every practicable reduction in the public expenditure; at the same time that we have had regard to the financial state and prospects of this country, as affected by the commercial embarrassments of the past year, and by the interruption of trade consequent upon the late political events in Europe, we have taken every precaution to secure the efficiency of all departments of the public service. In obedience to your Majesty's most gracious recommendation, which was communicated to us by the Lord Commissioner at the commencement of the session, our attention has been specially directed to measures relating to the public health. It is impossible to overrate the importance of a subject so deeply affecting the comfort and happiness of the poorer classes; and we confidently hope, that, if the bills which have been passed are carried out in the same spirit in which they have been framed, they will greatly tend to lessen the amount of human suffering, and to promote the moral improvement as well as contentment of the labouring classes in dense and populous districts. Not unmindful of the condition of Ireland, or of the distressed state of the poor in that country, owing to the limited demand for labour, we have provided additional funds, arising from the repayment of previous loans, to be expended in public works; and we have also removed the impediments to the sale of encumbered estates, in order to encourage as much as possible the application of capital to the improvement of land. The spirit of insubordination which has prevailed in various parts of the country, especially in Ireland, has forced upon our consideration topics of a far more grave and anxious character. We have cordially concurred in those measures which have been thought necessary to secure obedience to the laws, and to repress and prevent outrage and rebellion. Deeply sensible of the value of those institutions under which we have the happiness to live, no effort on our part has been wanting to preserve them from the evil designs of misguided men, who, taking advantage of a season of temporary distress, have endeavoured to excite discontent and insurrection. We have witnessed with gratitude and proud satisfaction, the unequivocal expression on the part of the great mass of the people of these realms, of attachment to their Sovereign and respect for the law; and we, as their representatives, participating to the fullest extent in these feelings, now tender to your Majesty the sincere expression of our devotion and loyalty."

The right hon. gentleman then presented to her Majesty, for the Royal Assent, the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, and the Exchequer Bills Bill. The Royal Assent was then given to the following Bills:—The Copper and Lead Duties; the Taxing Masters (Court of Chancery, Ireland); the Slave Trade (Muscat); the Exchequer Bills; the Consolidated Fund Appropriation; the West India Colonies and Mauritius; the Savings Banks (Ireland); the City of London Sewers; the Local Acts; and the Fever (Ireland) Bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then advanced, and, kneeling, presented to her Majesty a copy of the Speech, which her Majesty read as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am happy to be able to release you from the duties of a laborious and protracted session.

"The Act for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland, which received my assent at the commencement of the session, was attended by the most beneficial effects. The open display of arms intended for criminal purposes was checked: the course of justice was no longer interrupted, and several atrocious murderers, who had spread terror through the country, were apprehended, tried, and convicted.

"The distress in Ireland, consequent upon successive failures in the production of food, has been mitigated by the application of the law for the relief of the poor, and by the amount of charitable contributions raised in other parts of the United Kingdom.

"On the other hand, organised confederacies took advantage of the existing pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plunder and confiscation were held out to tempt the distressed, whilst the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the ambitious. In this conjuncture I applied to your loyalty and wisdom for increased powers; and, strengthened by your prompt concurrence, my Government was enabled to defeat, in a few days, machinations which had been prepared during many months. The energy and decision shown by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in the emergency deserve my warmest approbation.

"In the midst of these difficulties you have continued your labours for the improvement of the laws. The Act for facilitating the Sale of Encumbered Estates will, I trust, gradually remove an evil of great magnitude in the social state of Ireland.

"The system of perpetual entails of land established in Scotland produced very serious evils, both to heirs of entail and to the community; and I have had great satisfaction in seeing it amended upon principles which have long been found to operate beneficially in this part of the United Kingdom.

"I have given my cordial assent to the measures which have in view the improvement of the public health, and I entertain an earnest hope that a foundation has been laid for continual advances in this beneficial work.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the public service. I shall avail myself of every opportunity which the exigencies of the State may allow for enforcing economy.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have renewed, in a formal manner, my diplomatic relations with the Government of France. The good understanding between the two countries has continued without the slightest interruption.

"Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquillity of many of the states of Europe, both in the north and in the south. These events have led to hostilities between neighbouring countries.

"I am employing my good offices, in concert with other friendly powers, to bring to an amicable settlement these differences, and I trust that our efforts may be successful.

"I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of the value of peace encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may continue in the enjoyment of its blessings.

"Amidst these convulsions I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace for my own dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquillity. The strength of our institutions has been tried, and has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my charge in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom which they so justly value. My people, on their side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs.

"I acknowledge with grateful feelings the many marks of loyalty and attachment which I have received from all classes of my people. It is my earnest hope that by cultivating respect to the law and obedience to the precepts of religion, the liberties of this people may, by the blessings of Almighty God, be perpetuated."

The Speech was read by her Majesty in a most clear and impressive manner; and her Majesty exhibited some emotion in reading those parts which related to Ireland. At the conclusion of the Speech,

The LORD CHANCELLOR came forward and said, "It is her Majesty's will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 2d day of November next, to be here holden; and this Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 2d day of November accordingly."

The Queen then quitted the House in procession, in the same order in which her Majesty had entered it; the Commons retired from the bar; the Peers proceeded to their robing-rooms; the spectators left the House; and thus ended the longest session of Parliament known within the memory of any one living.

The Royal procession immediately commenced retracing its steps, and reached Buckingham Palace at two o'clock; the enthusiastic loyalty of the people—especially of the more respectable classes, occupying the windows and balconies—being again displayed in, if possible, a still more striking manner than before, and appearing to be cordially appreciated by both her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at half-past twelve o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. BASS took the oath and his seat for Derby.

Petitions were presented by Mr. ANSTLEY, from Thomas Forde, a prisoner for debt in the Surrey prison, complaining of being imprisoned on the criminal side

of the said prison; and by Mr. HUME, from a person named Crouch, against the railway system as regarded the transmission of parcels.

CONVICT DISCIPLINE.—Mr. HUME asked the Secretary for the Home Department, whether it was the intention of Government to make a trial of Captain Maconochie's mark system in his system of convict discipline?—Sir G. GREY, in the absence of his hon. friend, said the subject had undergone great consideration on the part of the Government; but he was not prepared to say that they would adopt Captain Maconochie's plan. The principle, however, that of encouragement for good conduct, combined with penal punishment, was approved of, and would probably be adopted in the next experiment.

Several notices for next session were then given by hon. members.

IRELAND.—Mr. P. SCROPE moved for returns of the number of evictions by order of the Sheriffs of the several counties of Ireland within the last three years; also of the number of houses levelled under such authority within the same period.—Agreed to.

JUDGES AT CHAMBERS IN THE LONG VACATION.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL read a letter from Mr. Justice Coleridge, stating that, in his opinion, according to an arrangement made amongst the Judges in 1838, the Chief Justices and Chief Barons were liable to attend at Chambers in the Long Vacation in their turn, as well as the Puisne Judges; an opinion which had been controverted by the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

THE COMBINED COURT AT DEMERARA.—Mr. HUME asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether any measures had been taken in consequence of the Combined Court at Demerara having separated without voting any supplies beyond the 30th of September?—Mr. HAWES said, the period for which the supplies had been voted had not yet expired, and, therefore, as there was no deficiency, there was time enough to remedy any grievance that might arise out of it. The act of the Court arose out of some umbrage taken by them at the Secretary for the Colonies not permitting them to make sweeping reductions in the public establishments of the colony. As he (Mr. HAWES) had said before, his noble friend was not adverse to any well-considered system of reduction or economy; on the contrary, he was always ready to give such his sanction; but he could not assent to a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on all official salaries in the colony, without reference to the duties that were to be performed, which was what the Combined Court proposed to make.—Mr. HUME said that the specific motion made was a reduction of the salary of the next governor of the colony from £5000 per annum to £3500.

RETURNS BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.—Lord G. BENTINCK gave notice for a Committee, early next session, to inquire into the correctness of the returns made by the Board of Trade on the subject of the importation of sugar, the produce of the British West Indies, into this country, in the several mouths of the year 1847.

THE PROROGATION.

At twenty-five minutes past one o'clock the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's Speech, and witness the prorogation of Parliament.

The Speaker, accompanied by all the members present (about 40 in number), then followed the Usher of the Black Rod.

At twenty minutes to two o'clock the Speaker returned to the House of Commons, without being, as usual, preceded by the mace, and, surrounded by several hon. members, proceeded to read her Majesty's Speech.

The Session then terminated, and the members present withdrew, after taking leave of the Speaker.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR SCOTLAND.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, in an open carriage and four, at twenty minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon, for Woolwich, to embark for Scotland. The Countess of Gainsborough and the Viscountess Canning, Ladies in Waiting, followed in another carriage and four; and Lord Alfred Paget and Captain the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Equerries in Waiting, occupied a third carriage. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Duchess of Norfolk, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Fortescue, Lord Byron, Viscount Clifden, Major-General Bowles, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. Boyle, Colonel Wyld, and Colonel Bouvier.

ROYAL EMBARKATION AT WOOLWICH.

The visitors generally were admitted to Woolwich Dockyard by ticket from the Commodore Superintendent, and assembled in great numbers, there being nearly five thousand persons present. The river steamers were crowded with passengers, and as each vessel passed by the Royal yacht the engines were eased and stopped, to give the visitors an opportunity of inspecting that vessel. The arrangements for the preservation of order were excellent. Along the line of road leading westward from the dockyard gates a detachment of Horse Artillery, mounted, kept the road clear of vehicles and pedestrians. From the entrance of the yard to the landing-place the Dockyard Brigade were stationed in single file. The guard of honour was furnished from the Royal Marines.

The *Fisgard*, the flag-ship of the port, was decked out with colours, as was also the *Cerus*, the Commodore's yacht. The *Black Eagle*, at an early hour of the afternoon, was moored alongside the quay near the basin, embarking the Royal carriages and luggage. The Royal yacht was the subject of general attraction, and her crew, who were attired in white, seemed a body of the finest picked men in the service. The yacht hoisted the Admiral's flag at her foremast and the Royal standard at the mizen. The Boat Brigade was moored immediately under the wall of the quay close to the landing-place, ready to fire the salute.

At a quarter-past 4 o'clock the report of a gun on the heights (Woolwich-common) announced the approach of the Royal cortege. Before the salute had ended, the British ensign was hauled down at the flag-staff and the Royal standard immediately substituted. Soon afterwards an escort of the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own) galloped into the yard, and took up a position on either side the avenue. The Brigade Major of the Royal Artillery immediately followed, ushering in the Royal carriage, drawn by four horses, and containing her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and the Prince Alfred, and followed by two carriages and four, containing luggage. Her Majesty was attired in a black visite, and wore a light bonnet, trimmed with crimson velvet, and a black lace veil. Prince Albert was plainly attired in a light drab coat and black hat. Her Majesty and the Prince immediately descended from the carriage and entered the state barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. The barge was pushed off from the stairs amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude; and at the same moment the bands of the Royal Marines and the Dockyard Brigade struck off "God save the Queen," and the Boat Brigade opened up the Royal salute. Her Majesty first ascended the ladder of the Royal yacht, and Prince Albert waited till the Royal children, whom he lifted from the barge, were safe on board. Her Majesty, after walking about the after deck for a few moments, sat down on the quarter deck, and did not move till the vessel was nearly under weigh.

A delay of nearly half-an-hour took place, owing to the time occupied in shipping the luggage, during which the Royal yacht was surrounded by a crowd of small boats, whose living cargoes occasionally raised loud cheers. The *Eclipse*, Dover steam-packet; *Blackwall*, Gravesend steamer; *Orwell*, Ipswich steamer, and several of the Woolwich steamers passed by during this interval, and saluted, as they passed, the Royal party. At length, the necessary preparations were complete, and the Royal yacht, in charge of Mr. Stuart, the pilot, slipped her moorings, and proceeded slowly down the river.

The Royal squadron proceeded at half speed. The *Victoria* and *Albert*, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, carried the Royal standard at the main, and the Admiralty flag at the fore; and as she majestically swept past the numerous craft, was cheered most enthusiastically by the crews. She had the start of the *Black Eagle*, steam-yacht, and *Vivid*, steam-packet, for several minutes; but the *Vivid* soon came up with the Royal yacht, and took up her station at about half a cable's length on the port quarter. The *Black Eagle* was to have followed at a similar distance on the starboard quarter, but the *Victoria* and *Albert* very soon put on full speed, and the *Black Eagle* could not come up to her station. The position, however, which was assigned to the *Black Eagle*, was most ably and gracefully occupied by a remarkably handsome private steam-yacht, and being of similar rig to the *Vivid*, the progress of the trio down the river produced a beautiful effect. Of course the two smaller vessels were much faster than the *Victoria* and *Albert*, and had to work expansively, and to ease almost every five minutes, to keep at a respectful distance.

As the squadron proceeded, numerous steam-vessels, crowded with passengers, cheered heartily as they swept by. A Royal salute greeted the Royal yacht at Erith, and a salute from the grounds of Mr. James Harmer, at Greenhithe, brought the Queen and Prince Albert on the paddle-box gallery of the *Victoria* and *Albert*, where they remained until the arrival of the squadron off Gravesend, when another salute was fired from the Rosherville-pier, and the cannon from Tilbury Fort thundered forth its homage. Several ships, too, manned yards and cheered, and the Queen and the Prince both repeatedly acknowledged with many bows the repeated enthusiastic acclamations which burst forth from the numerous vessels which were passed.

On arriving at the Nore, the *Vivago* steam-sloop, Commander Harris, was found to be under weigh, rockets shot up from the shore, and signal-lights issued from the flag-ship, the *Ocean*. These were answered from the Royal yacht, and the signal was, instead of anchoring, as at first intended, to proceed; the fineness of the night, which was very beautiful indeed—the moon having risen, and the stars twinkling in great brilliancy, no wind and a clear course—tempted those who had charge of the navigation to make the most of these providential circumstances, and to push on without stopping, so that they might be able to get into real blue water in good time.

The *Vivago* now took the place of the private yacht before mentioned, and away sped the Royal squadron.

Contrary to general expectation, the squadron proceeded direct to sea, not anchoring in the Swin, as was anticipated, for the night. The outer course was taken, probably, to ensure the greatest possible security.

The Royal yacht passed Harwich at eleven o'clock at night, Lowestoffe at two o'clock, and Yarmouth shortly before three o'clock A.M. The track from the Thames was N.N.E., passing outside of the Gunfleet, and proceeding in that direction until abreast of the Holme Sands, off Lowestoffe, when she bore due north. On clearing the Newark and Cross Shoals, the course was altered to N.W., which would bring the Royal yacht direct on to the Scottish coast.

Her Majesty passed Mundesley at half-past five A.M. on Wednesday; two other steamers in company. Weather very fine, with a light breeze from W. by N.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR SEPTEMBER.

PLAINT. BY EBENEZER ELLIOT.

DARK, deep, and cold the current flows,
Unto the sea where no wind blows,
Seeking the land which no one knows.

O'er its sad gloom still comes and goes
The mingled wail of friends and foes,
Borne to the land which no one knows.

Why shrieks for help yon wretch, who goes
With millions from a world of woes
Unto the land which no one knows?

Though millions go with him who goes,
Alone he goes where no wind blows,
Unto the land which no one knows.

That God is there, the shadow shows!

O shoreless deep, where no wind blows!
And thou, O land, which no one knows!
That God is all, the shadow shows!

Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.

WHAT BECOMES OF VAUXHALL IN THE WINTER?

Amongst the unrevealed mysteries of London, is the hybernal existence of Vauxhall. What becomes of it in the depth of winter? People see the blackened tops of the skeleton trees rising above the palings of Kennington-lane, and the chimneys of Lambeth, and therefore suppose it still to be in the same place; but no one appears ever to have gained its interior. An imaginative mind, tinged with superstition, can fancy fearful scenes going on there in dark January. It can picture the cold bright frosty moon shedding a ghastly light upon the almost rain-out Constantinople or Venice, as the case may be; and glancing on the icicles depending from the nostrils of Neptune's horses, or the hair of the Eve at the fountain. The cutting wind whistles through the airy abode of Joel il Diavolo. The snow is deep upon the ground, capping the orchestra also, and drifting into the supper-boxes; whilst a few spectral leaves, on which the light of many a summer organ whiloms rested, chase one another with pattering noise along the covered promenades, or whiffle about amongst the decaying benches of the firework gallery. It is impossible to conceive anything more dreary—a wet November Sunday, in a grave family at Clapham, is nothing to it.—*Albert Smith's Gavarni in London.*

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT FRANKFORT.

The hotels are crammed full, while, upon the strength of having six hundred and eighty-four additional individuals in the city—all of them with the unusually liberal sum of five florins, or nine shillings, a day, to spend, and that not their own—the hotel-keepers have most cunningly raised their prices. The cigar-vendors should do the same, for the din of voices and the smoke of cigars are equally incessant. It you step into any public room toward a dining or supping hours, you are deafened and stifled. Never, even in Germany, was there known such a consumption of tobacco and waste of breath. Words and smoke are suspiciously close together. It is the fashion now for everybody to talk politics, or, at least, to show that they may talk what they imagine to be politics, without let or hindrance, and at the top of their voices. The German cockade, black, red, and yellow, is universally worn—generally in the shape of a large button, staring directly in front of the hat or cap, like a ferocious Polyphemus's eye; frequently in perfect harmony with the rough-bearded countenance beneath, but sometimes contrasting ludicrously with a peaceful inn face, which looks half frightened at what it has mounted. Roses of black, red, and gold, for the use of ladies, are to be seen in the shop windows; but, whether for their credit or not, we never saw a woman of any kind wearing the colours at all. On the contrary, vagaries of dress are entirely confined to the other sex, especially to snobbish-looking youths, anxiously nourishing beards which will not come, who walk about with ugly, open, bull-throats, and broad beaver hats and feathers, as if the unity of Germany all depended upon their looking like mountebanks.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM SUGGESTED.

A striking suggestion of the extension of railway communication into a "system," as connecting lines are now called, will be found in Sir Richard Phillips's "Morning's Walk from London to Kew," published in 1813. On reaching the Surrey Iron Railway at Wandsworth, Sir Richard records:—"I found renewed delight on witnessing, at this place, the economy of horse labour on the iron railway. Yet a heavy sigh escaped me, as I thought of the inconceivable millions which have been spent about Malta, four or five of which might have been the means of extending double lines of iron railway from London to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Holyhead, Milford, Falmouth, Yarmouth, Dover, and Portsmouth! A reward of a single thousand would have supplied coaches and other vehicles, of various degrees of speed, with the best tackle for readily turning out; and we might, ere this, have witnessed our mail coaches running at the rate of ten miles an hour, drawn by a single horse, or impelled fifteen miles an hour by *Blenkinsop's steam-engine*! Such would have been a legitimate motive for overstepping the income of a nation; and the completion of so great and useful a work would have afforded rational ground for public triumph in general jubilees!" The writer of these penetrative remarks lived until 1840, so that he had the gratification of witnessing a triumph akin to his long-cherished hope.—*The London Anecdotes, Part III.—Inventors and Discoverers.*

CRUELTY OF SPORTING.

On the tables of the rich, as on those of more humble means in our day of 1848, the roasted pheasant and the savoury juggled hare are seen more frequently on the board than in the time of our forefathers, and so much the better. During the gastronomic indulgence procured thereby, however, few are the comments heard, few the remarks consequent on the cruelty of sport. Send a handsome present of game to some sympathetic dame, or a couple of woodcocks early in the season to some kind-hearted critic, who has written a leading article on the horrors of sport, and sent all sportsmen to the d—, and he will neither refuse your courtesy, nor will the lady or critic care whether they were shot dead or strangled; but, on the contrary, they will demolish it with gusto, and thank you for more.—*Sporting Review.*

THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL.

He possessed, in an eminent degree, all the qualities which were indispensable to enable him to grapple successfully with all the difficulties which he had to encounter in the contest upon which he entered. With a healthy temperament and a powerful frame of body, he united a sanguine, hopeful spirit, and an untiring energy of mind. His faculties were all acute and vigorous; and disciplined, by what may be called the mental gymnastics of his profession, to the highest degree of perfection which they were calculated to attain. Even his faults and deficiencies were such as to favour the attainment of his favourite objects. His was not that love of truth which would have made him hesitate in giving all utterance to statements or asseverations, which served his purpose when they were made, although they might prove, in the end, unfounded. His was not the delicacy which abstains from epithets by which a true-bred gentleman would feel himself disgraced; when to use them might bespatter an adversary, or excite against him the hostilities of the mob. Whatever the object was which he proposed to himself, he scrupled not at the means by which it was to be accomplished. If his end was to be attained by plausible argument, no one could be more plausible. If, by coarse invective, an antagonist was to be annoyed or intimidated, no feeling of self-respect ever interposed to prevent the virulence, or to mitigate the vulgarity, of his vituperation. He was not deficient in wit, while he abounded in broad humour, admirably calculated to catch and captivate the masses, who were often spell-bound by his eloquence, and whom he contrived to mould to his views and purposes, by skillfully identifying them with their own.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

LIVING IN BELGIUM.

It is a current notion that Belgium is one of the cheapest countries in the world, but a very erroneous one. Purposes of economy are much better answered by residence in France. All the necessities of life are infinitely better in France than Belgium; and, although of some of them the price may be nominally lower in the last-named country, the French weights and measures are so advantageous in contrast with the Belgian ones, that, to use familiar parlance, you get twice as much for your money. House rent and fuel are cheap; but bread and meat substantially dearer than in France, and all groceries at far higher prices than in England. In a word, the reputation which Belgium once enjoyed as a country in which a very limited, went as far as a very competent fortune, is fast dwindling away; and railways, that bid fair to make all the ends of the earth meet, diminish the facilities which economists once possessed for making both ends accomplish that object in a familiar sense, wheresoever those bifurcate lines of ribbed iron stretch forth to clench whole provinces in a forenoon.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

ORIGIN OF THE DIAMOND.

Dr. Petzholdt, who is the most recent writer on this subject, believes that, according to the present state of our knowledge, the diamond is the product of the newest geological period, and results from the slow decomposition of vegetable substances. He seems to consider it probable that the loose rolled matter in which it is commonly found is really the matrix in which it is produced, thus favouring the popular notion in the East Indies and Brazil, that diamonds really grow in the soil. That the gem was once in a liquid condition, appears probable from its frequently containing included splinters of quartz, some of which even exhibit the vegetable cellular texture. Dr. Petzholdt says that the accumulations of soot on the wick of a badly-burning tallow candle frequently show a tendency to crystallize in the octohedral form of the diamond, when the combustion of the material is retarded; the resemblance of the facets of which is very similar to an envelope of a letter, and probably gave birth to the popular phrase, on seeing such an appearance, that "There is a letter in the candle." Such fragments are often considerably harder than ordinary soot.—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

AFRICAN CHARACTER.

Europeans receive generally their first impression of Africans by what they have read of faithful Friday in "Robinson Crusoe," or what they have seen at an amusing exhibition of some pretended Ethiopian Serenaders. The result of such a slight investigation is no doubt in favour of the African barbarians, who are supposed to be faithful, very funny, and entirely harmless, in the same way that a Cockney would judge the habits of the peasantry by seeing in the opera ballets shepherds and shepherdesses with white satin shoes and silk stockings. The style of a nymph in an eclogue differs somewhat from the phraseology of a Billingsgate naiaid. The murdering of most all the British explorers and the Kafir war have given sufficient proof that the Africans are at least as treacherous a people as the New Zealanders.—*Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.*

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

The management of this little theatre deserves every credit for the untiring industry displayed in providing novelty for so many of the play-going population as remain in London; and it is pleasant to add that the spirit displayed meets with an adequate return. The house is nightly filled, and nothing can go off better than do the performances. Mrs. Sterling has been added to the company, and made her first appearance here on Monday, on which evening also two new pieces were produced, the first, a very cleverly written and admirably constructed drama, in two acts, called "Time tries all," and the second a very broad farce, with the quaint title of "What to Eat, Drink, and Avoid." The drama is written by Mr. Courtenay, a gentleman connected with the theatrical and literary world, and holds forth high promise of future distinction for the author. It is a natural story of love and flirtation, nicely imagined and well told; and furnished Mrs. Sterling with a character peculiarly suited to her, which she played in a very graceful and unaffected manner, winning golden opinions from a crowded audience. Her delivery of the "tag," in which was contained a little distinct advice for the ladies and gentlemen, was as nice a piece of speaking as we have heard for some time. She was ably seconded by Mr. Leigh Murray—whose bearing is always that of a gentleman accustomed to good society—Mrs. Tellet, Mr. S. Cowell, and Mr. F. Vining. The applause was loud throughout, and very vigorous at the fall of the curtain, when the principal artists had to reappear. It was said in the theatre that the piece had been lying about at several of the other houses for some time. If this be true, we can only say that the managements betrayed some short-sightedness in letting it go out of their hands.

The farce is written by Mr. Brough, the author of the burlesque on "The Tempest," now running with such great success at Liverpool. It is of the broadest description; the chief interest lying with Mr. Peckham Wry (Mr. Compton), who believes his servants are in league to poison him; and they, on their side, believe their master to be mad. Hence arise many awkward *contretemps*, terminating of course in a satisfactory explanation. The dialogue abounds with comical phrases and pointed allusions, worked with much humour; and as in pieces of this kind probability is less looked after than telling situation, it goes with roars of laughter. Mr. Brough has made a capital *debut* in the London world of letters.

MARYLEBONE.

The affairs of this theatre still go prosperously before the wind. On Monday evening there was not a spare nook from which to see Mr. and Mrs. Keeley in "Martin Chuzzlewit," which has been very carefully produced, and well played by the stock company. The humour of *Young Bailey* told as well as ever; and Mrs. Gamp's tea scene, with Betsy Prig, threw the pit into ecstasies. Mrs. Johnstone, however, who played the nurse so well known at Bartolomew's, somewhat endangered the success by her over-acting, and several of her own interpolations might have been dispensed with. Dickens is not likely to be improved by an actor's "gag." Miss Keeley sustained the character of *Mercy Pecksniff*.

After this the popular burlesque of "Open Sesame" was brought out, and with a completeness certainly equal, if not superior, to its original mounting at the Lyceum. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley played their original characters. Miss Keeley, *Coggia*; Miss M. Cooke, the "exquisite" captain, *Abdallah*; and Mr. G. Cooke, *Ali Baba*. Thirty-nine young ladies marched their seventy-eight legs about the stage as of yore, and all the catching parodies were excellently sung by the characters. The performance altogether reflects the highest credit upon the compact *troupe* of this theatre and the general management. All the points were well given; and we may particularise a young lady named Oliver, as speaking her lines with an effect and intelligence not often found in those unused to deliver burlesque dialogue.

Mr. Herman, whose performances we noticed at length when given at the Haymarket, has been astonishing the natives of the transpontine districts of the Surrey with his wonderful feats of legerdemain, mechanical trickery, and conjuring in general. To those who have not seen his great master, Robert-Houdin, his performance is of the most extraordinary description.

Miss Julia Bennett, the favourite actress at the Haymarket, was married on Saturday last to Mr. Jacob Barrow, of Bath, a gentleman well known in the amateur theatrical circles.

The HAYMARKET closes forthwith, to reopen at the beginning of October: and the LYCEUM, it is said, will commence its season about the 18th of the present month.

VAUXHALL GARDENS have been again crowded this week; so has CREMORNE, at which place some sea lions and lionesses, or rather seals, are exhibiting; and the numbers at the SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS are beyond calculation.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Interpone tuis interdum gaudia curis.

No one will dispute the philosophy of our thesis, though the proper way to go about it has been a vexed question since the beginning of the world, and will, most probably, remain so to the end of it. Therefore, without raising the general issue, we will assume that in the present instance it means "Go to Doncaster Races next week." On this presumption, it is lawful and right to inquire what is likely to come of the visit according to the doctrine of chances? The anniversary of the great northern meeting is always the signal for a movement of some sort or other. Sometimes it is serenaded with soft symphonies—as when the Corporation decreed a thousand pounds for a bonus to the sports: sometimes (or, more properly to speak, very often) it is introduced with a dirge as the accompaniment to some flagrant anticipation, as when—but here illustrative cases rush in naturally, and the reader needs none of our assistance to point the moral.

It used to be one of the peculiarities of Doncaster, that the value, or rather the price of anything you required was exactly one-and-twenty shillings. Your bed was a guinea: so was your dinner; so was your Stand ticket; so was any other little matter you might want: in short, one pound one was its "Open Sesame." Those were fine times for the natives. Those were the days when the turf was a holiday resource; now it has become a "dreadful trade"—the most neck-or-nothing going; and instead of a pastime where "good digestion waits on appetite," it is the especial occasion of gastric gall-parched thorax, soda-water, and brandy. The Ordinary's "occupation's gone." That stout middle-aged man in the white hat, pepper-and-salt paletot, and a profuse perspiration, is a cheese-monger in Little Britain. Formerly he used to dine at Wood's Hotel as regularly as the Leger came round; was good for two bottles of port, and never rose from table till it was time to go to the play. He has now as little stomach for food as for the polka. He drew half-a-dozen sweep tickets the day before yesterday in a St. Leger scheme, whereof the prizes are to the melody of *one hundred and thirty-seven thousand pounds*; and if he wins, "why shouldn't he come in for London in the place of Baron Rothschild?" Do you suppose a person in such a possibility of fit alembic for beef and beer?

The cynosure of Doncaster is the race for the St. Leger—an event that comes off within a space of three minutes—a period of time which constitutes the meeting for ninety-nine of every hundred that resort to it. How will those three little moments speed on Wednesday next?—"that is the question." . . . "The talents" are agreed that the last Derby was much under the usual average of that stake. Whatever influence the unkindly weather of the summer had upon the running of Surplice, Spring Jack, and other great creations of Epsom observance, collateral evidence has since proved it to have been intrinsically bad—or, at least, indifferent. A filly is now first favourite for the Leger. . . . Mares that could not run up for the Derby have won its great northern rival in a canter. Now Canezon, the St. Leger market "crack," won the One Thousand Guinea Stakes, for which she had nothing to beat; and the other day the Ebor St. Leger—defeating Flatcatcher—that defeated Distaffa—that defeated Surplice—that defeated Spring Jack, and so forth to the end of an instructive racing chapter. But, as we stated last week, Lord Stanley does not pledge himself to run Canezon for the St. Leger—but he will. With what fortune is another affair. As it reads upon paper the Leger seems as open a race as the season has given existence to. Half-a-dozen have found favour at very good prices; but all of them have been run too close to give any *ultra* hopes to their parties. Canezon won the Nassau, at Goodwood, by half a length; has she improved that form? Justice to Ireland appears to be in a ticklish situation. Surplice, unless his new trainer has considerably improved him since he appeared in public at Goodwood, cannot be the champion of such a race as the Leger. Flatcatcher has always been a market horse; and what is the Miss Lydia filly, that she should beat Spring Jack? The field is certainly not a very imposing one, as seen in the *Calendar*; but may it not be as good as the market lot, between the members of which there is not two points of odds to choose?

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The only race touched upon to any purpose was the St. Leger, for which Canezon and Justice to Ireland were in high force; in fact, they had it all to themselves, no one being disposed to sport his "tin" on Flatcatcher or Surplice. It is not expected that above seven or eight will show at the post.

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.		
4 to 1 agst Executor	10 to 1 agst Lady Wildair (t)	15 to 1 agst Cawronah (t)
7 to 1 — Vampyre	10 to 1 — Kicshie (t)	
	30 to 1 agst Maid of Motherwell (t)	
CHAMPAGNE STAKES.		
6 to 4 on Flying Dutchman		4 to 1 agst Honeycomb
DONCASTER CUP.		
6 to 4 on Van Tromp.		
ST. LEGER.		
7 to 4 agst Canezon	3 to 1 agst Justice to Ireland	4 to 1 agst Flatcatcher
	9 to 2 agst Surplice.	
GREAT BRITISH HANDICAP.		
33 to 1 agst Meaux	40 to 1 agst Surplice	50 to 1 agst Sardinia (t)
33 to 1 — Executor	40 to 1 — Palma	50 to 1 — Mrs. Taft
	1000 to 15 agst Fireway (t).	
CAMBELL GENTLE.		
30 to 1 agst Blaze		40 to 1 agst Psalminger

OPENING A MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.—On Saturday last, a lodging-house for clerks and the superior class of mechanics was opened, under the auspices of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, in Old Compton-street, Soho. The premises, which are very extensive, contain 136 sleeping apartments, divided into two distinct classes; the first class paying 3s. 6d., and the second 2s. 6d. per week; each having distinct entrances, and separate coffee and refreshment-rooms, baths, lavatories, &c. The inmates, in consideration of the above payment, in addition to all necessary domestic conveniences, are supplied with the use of the daily newspapers, magazines, reviews, periodicals, and a library. It is called the St. Ann's Lodging-house, and is the first of a series to be opened in all the metropolitan parishes.

MUSIC.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WORCESTER, TUESDAY.—The 125th Festival of the three Choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester commenced this morning. These meetings are the most ancient musical assemblages in the country: to them the profession is deeply indebted; to these grand combinations amateurs look annually with the greatest interest; from the Musical Festivals of the Three Choirs art in this country has derived the most important impetus. Worcester, of the three Cathedral towns, has preserved an honourable distinction in the triennial celebrations. It is well situated for such a gathering. On the banks of the river Severn—in the sight of the Malvern Hills—in the centre of a large and populous district—in its approximation to Cheltenham, Birmingham, Bristol, &c. by railroad—in its Roman remains and Saxon and Norman relics—Worcester presents to the musician facilities and associations peculiarly attractive. The Cathedral is admirably adapted for the sacred performances; and the College Hall, for the concert purposes, is everything that could be desired. The nobles and gentry of the county have not been slow to respond to the appeal for the due upholding of the Festival.

The Queen, the Queen Dowager, and Prince Albert head the list of Royal patrons. The Lord Bishop, H. Pepys, D.D., the brother of Lord Cottenham, is the President; and the stewards, on whom devolve the financial responsibilities of the meeting, comprise Lord Leigh, the Very Rev. J. Peel, D.D., the Dean of Worcester, J. T. Ledsum, Esq. (the High Sheriff of the county), E. Webb, Esq. (the Mayor of Worcester), Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., M.P., the Rev. H. Douglas, the Rev. J. Pearson, S. Baker, Esq., R. Berkeley, jnn., Esq., C. H. R. Boughton, Esq., J. W. Isaac, Esq., and C. Noel, Esq. The townsmen have been, as they ought to be, liberal in their subscriptions for the guarantee fund, and there has been less emigration of the inhabitants than on former occasions; so that the town looks gay and animated, the streets are crowded, and hospitality is manifested with unequivocal signs and tokens.

At eleven o'clock this morning, the Festival began in the Cathedral. Since 1836 there has been a change in the locality for the performance. Instead of the choir being appropriated for that purpose, it is the nave. Daily service is thus not interrupted, and more space is gained. The nave is 180 feet in length. The orchestra has been erected several feet from the organ loft in the choir. Although the effect was extremely fine, a little acquaintance with acoustics would have suggested a better arrangement for sound. The organ ought to have been enclosed to the summit of the pointed arches, and thus much reverberation would have been prevented. The conductor's seat should have been placed so that he could command a view of the principal singers, with his quartet phalanx around him. The western gallery, with the rows of seats in the nave and aisles, when entirely filled, had an animated appearance. Beneath the gallery, the Mayor, the late Mayor, F. Elgie, Esq., Aldermen and Corporation, with the sword of state, were placed. To the right, facing the orchestra, a temporary pulpit was erected for the preacher of the day; a little beyond was the Bishop, in his chair of state; and just under the orchestra were the Dean and Chapter, and the members of the choir, with the reader of the prayers.

The band and chorus was thus disposed. At the summit was Chipp, with his great drums, flanked by the trombones and ophicleide; the two Smithers, Healy, and Prosper. Beneath were the trumpets, horns, and wood band, comprising the Harpers (four), Platt, Rae, Irwin, G. Cooke, Nicholson, Williams, Egerton, Baumann, W. Card, Card, sen., Card, jun. Then came the stringed. First violins—Dando, A. Griesbach, E. W. Thomas, Cooper, N. Mori, Zerlini, Watson, Banister, Bralley, Hope, d'Evil, Holmes. Second violins—Watkins, J. Loder, Betts, E. Perry, Patey, Marshall, Jay, W. Blagrove, T. Westrop, E. Chipp, Spray (two). Violoncellos—Lucas, Hatton, W. L. Phillips, W. Loder, Reed, Holloway. Double basses—Casolari, Percival, Castelli, Pratten, Rowland, and Boulcott. The tenors—Hill, Thirlwall, W. Thomas, Westlake, Alsept, Glanville, Wand, and Wheeler. Willy and Blagrove officiated as leaders. In the central group of the orchestra the patriarch Lindley was seen as the principal violoncello, and Howell as the double bass. Mr. Arnott, of Gloucester Cathedral, presided at the organ; and Mr. W. Dove acted as conductor. Mr. Arnott's task was difficult, as he had to play on the keys in the choir, taking the time from the conductor's baton reflected in a glass from the nave.

The prices were 5s. to the nave, 2s. 6d. to the aisles, and 1s. standing room; and at this low tariff there were 1522 who paid, being nearly 700 more than on the first day of the last Festival, in 1845. The collection at the doors amounted to £310 11s. This result was the more gratifying, as the Jenny Lind Concert at Birmingham this evening, it was feared, might have injured the attendance of to-day.

After Mr. Arnott's organ voluntary the service was gone through. The pieces and responses were by Tallis; the music inspiring a reverence that can be felt in no other place. Solemn associations are raised by sacred music in these ancient walls: the mixture of the living, as it were, with the dead—the dust on which one treads—the recollection that beneath the tomb in the choir lies a proud monarch, who, from compulsion, signed Magna Charta—the reflection that so many generations had passed away since the first raising of the Temple to God's worship—gave to the solemn strains an indescribable feeling of awe and veneration. The architectural forms and proportions seemed to harmonise with the masses of sound, as Handel's sublime "Te Deum," composed for the Dettingen victory, was poured forth. The surpassing grandeur of this work was artistically rendered by the choral and instrumental forces, the solos being allotted to Miss Dolby, Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Locke, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Machin. Purcell's "Jubilate," with its quaint duo "For the Lord is gracious," so Spanish in idea and form, and its glorious "Amen;" Dr. Hayes's Anthem, "Oh worship the Lord;" the 92nd Psalm, York tune; and Mendelssohn's Anthem, "As the hart pants," were the other pieces.

Mendelssohn's composition, without having the overwhelming power of Handel's choral writing, is a wonderful work: the introductory chorus is replete with irresistible pathos. The declaration, "Why, my soul, art thou so vexed?" with tenors and basses combined, has a thrilling effect. The chorus, "Trust thou in God," is like the theme of "All we like sheep" of Handel; and Mendelssohn has worked out the idea in "Elijah" more strikingly. In the gigantic construction and working of the final fugue, the massive proportions of mingled voices and orchestration are brought to an astounding climax.

The sermon was preached by the very Rev. J. Peel, D.D., the Dean. His text was the 13th chapter of St. John, the 34th verse; it was a discourse ably advocating the cause of charity, and was listened to with deep attention.

Our Artist has sketched the Nave, with the clustered columns, with richly carved and leafy capitals, from which spring the pointed arches and the graceful vaulting and goining of the roof.

WEDNESDAY.—The first concert was given last night, at the College Hall. This edifice is situated to the south of the cloister, and is an extensive and lofty room, some 120 feet long and 40 broad. The approaches through the ancient and interesting cloisters are not very convenient, nor is the ventilation good; but it is, perhaps, the best adapted locality to be found for these meetings. The attendance was the largest almost on record, for a first concert; and the display of beauty worthy of the fame of the county. The scheme opened with the music to Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" of Mendelssohn, which went pretty smoothly—the "Wedding March" being encored.

Albani had a rapturous reception, and her singing of Rossini's "Una voce," so full of brilliancy and archness, tended to increase the sensation tenfold. She was in beautiful voice, and her singing in "Il Segreto" elicited an enthusiastic encore. She joined Mme. Castellan in the duo, "Ciel! quel destin," from "La Donna del Lago." Mme. Castellan was compelled to repeat Mozart's "Batti batti," with Lindley's violoncello obligato. Lablache was much cheered when he entered the orchestra, and was encored in Mozart's "Non piu andrai." He sang with Mme. Castellan the comic duo from the "Elisir d'Amore," "Quanto amore." Mr. Sims Reeves in "Fra poco," from "Lucia," and in Beethoven's "Adelaide," won the suffrages of the amateurs here at once, as the first English tenor of the day. Mr. Machin's "Haste thee, nymph," with the Laughing Chorus from Handel's "L'Allegro," secured its usual encore. Miss Dolby's singing of Mozart's "Quando miro," and Miss M. Williams's interpretation of Rossini's "Ah, rendimi," a quaint ancient air of extreme beauty, must be quoted as prominent items in the programme. Owing to some hitch respecting the orchestral copies, arising from the librarian, Mr. Hedgeley, having been attacked with paralysis since his arrival here, the accompaniments were very differently played to many of the pieces.

The Cathedral, this morning, for the performance of Mendelssohn's masterpiece, the oratorio of "Elijah," was filled in every part. As at Birmingham in 1846, and at Gloucester in 1847, this work proved the great attraction. Mr. Dove conducted the oratorio carefully and conscientiously; he, of course has not had the experience in the control of a large body of vocal and instrumental forces, to render him master of the materials, and to give to the compositions of great minds the colouring which might be desired; but, on the whole, the execution was highly creditable, and there were many salient points which may be quoted as positive beauties in the interpretation. The overture was nicely rendered—the minor parts stood out clear and firm. The varied phases of the terrible drought, so finely depicted by the musician, were judiciously marked. The despair in the chorus "Yet doth the Lord see it not," the energy of the picture of wrath and malediction, the profound conviction of faith and hope in the reliance on the "commandments," were exquisitely developed. The contrasts between the Pagan music and the Christians' devotion were well marked; and the wonderful climaxes heaped one upon the other, in the finale "Thanks be to God," elicited that murmur of devotional delight, which the Stewards rightly read as the demand for repetition; and the chorus was repeated with all its stupendous choral and orchestral appliances and thrilling effect.

The descriptive and sublime episodes in the second part, the raging of the elements, and the "still small voice," the miracle of the ascent, and the deep conviction of the faithful, were expressed with fervency and force.

In the general execution the chief defect was in Mr. Robinson, from Dublin, to whom was assigned the responsibility of the Prophet's music. He is evidently a musician—he has taste—he has feeling; but he has an unfortunate organ, the classification of which becomes an impossibility, as it partakes of tenor, baritone, and bass, without the power and vibration of any one register; and a singular accent, which we can only describe as being neither Irish, Italian, nor German. In short, Mr. Robinson seems to be a kind of infinitesimal Staudigl, if one can for a moment compare great things with small.

Madame Castellan gave her share of the widow's appeal for the restoration of Her son, with good discretion; her pronunciation was excellent, and afforded a striking contrast to that of her colleague in the duo—Mr. Robinson. Miss M. Williams's delivery of the air, "Woe unto them," was superb. Miss A. Williams, in the soprano bits, distinguished herself greatly. The trio, "Lift thine eyes," between Miss Dolby and the Misses Williams, was deliciously done, and was encored, as was also the chorus, "He watching over Israel." The fine quartet,



THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

"Oh, come every one that thirsteth," was also finely rendered by the Misses A. and M. Williams, Sims Reeves, and Machin. The beautiful execution of the tenor airs by Lockey in this oratorio is well known.

THURSDAY.—Of the second concert last night, of the third performance this morning, of the third and last concert this evening, and of the "Messiah" to be

given to-morrow, as the closing programme of the Festival, I shall forward the details in a communication for next week's publication, in which will be included a general review of the meeting, with some suggestions for the consideration of the future committees of management. The collection at the doors yesterday amounted to £283 1s., being £50 more than on the second day of last Festival.

tival. There were 1100 present, of which the company in the nave (the highest-priced seats, 15s.) formed more than one-half the number. The western gallery seats, at 10s., were also well occupied; but the aisles, at 5s., were not so well filled. For the Concerts, the tickets are 10s. for the floor of the hall, and 5s. for the gallery.

Amongst the company present at the performances were, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Bishop of Bath and Bristol, the Earl and Countess of Beauchamp, Lady Anne Beckett, Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Lady Anne and Lady Catherine Loftus, Dowager Viscountess Gort, Lady M. Cocks, Lord Southwell, the Dean of St. Asaph, T. C. Whitmore, Esq., M.P., Lady Anstruther, Sir T. and Lady Winnington, Sir Robert and Lady Throckmorton, General Lygon, M.P., Lord Leigh, &c.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY, EWELL.

This handsome edifice was consecrated a few days since by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. Ewell, it may be as well to premise, is the head of an ancient and extensive deanery in Surrey. It lies about thirteen miles from the General Post-Office, on the Worthing road; its old church, built by the wayside, was an unsightly structure, and becoming dilapidated, it has been taken down, and rebuilt upon a new site near the old churchyard, given by the Rev. Sir G. L. Glyn, Bart., lay Rector and Vicar.

The first stone of the new Church was laid on the 26th of June, 1847. The plan consists of a nave, about 66 feet in length, and 24 feet in breadth; a chancel, 29 feet long by 24 feet wide; north and south aisles, about 12 feet wide; a chancel aisle on the north, and a vestry on the south; with an engaged tower at the western end of the north aisle; and a south porch, which is the principal entrance.

The exterior of the Church is faced with Swanage stone; the quoins and ornamental features are worked in Bath stone. The roofs are covered with plain tiles, with slightly ornamented cresting.

The earliest style of the Decorated or Middle Pointed Architecture is adopted, of simple character; the heads of the windows being filled in with geometrical tracery of various designs.

Our View shows the south-side, porch and vestry, and the west end, with a window of four lights over the gallery; together with the western face of the tower, with the clock placed under a penthouse or canopy of stone.

The extreme height of the tower, to the top of the angular pinnacles, is about 88 feet.

The east end of the chancel has diagonal angle buttresses; and a five-light window, with a foliated circle in the apex of the gable, which is surmounted by a cross.

Internally, arcades, supported by alternate circular and octagonal stone pillars, connect the side aisles with the Church.

The roofs are of open timber framing, lined with boarding; curved wall ribs springing from stone corbels in the chancel and nave.

The area of the Church is occupied with low sittings, worked in deal; and there is a western gallery. The whole of the wood-work visible is stained. The paving is of Staffordshire black and red tiles. The communion chairs, velvets, and other fittings of the Church and vestry were presented by Lady Glyn, with the exception of the table.

The accommodation, including that in the chancel and the seats appropriated solely for children, amounts to 945 sittings, 457 of which are free.

The cost of the building itself will be rather more than £5000; £1000 being raised by a parish rate, and the remainder by subscriptions collected by the Vicar, the Rev. Sir G. Glyn, aided by the Church Building Societies.

The architect is Henry Clutton, Esq., of Whitehall Place. The builder is Mr. G. Myers, of Ordnance Wharf, Lambeth; and the glazing and staining are by Mr. Killich, of Ewell.

This new Church will afford double the accommodation of its predecessor. At the consecration, the Bishop of Winchester preached an eloquent sermon, from Haggai, ii. 7, to an overflowing congregation; after which a collection was made of £234 12s. 10d., including £100 munificently given by Thomas Alcock, Esq., of Kingswood Warren, M.P. for East Surrey. A debt of nearly £400, however, still remains; and it must not be forgotten that Sir George Glyn has liberally made himself responsible for the payment of this large balance.

SUPERB EPERGNE.

This very graceful group of table ornament has just been completed for the Medical Officers of the British Army, as an ornament for the Mess-Table of the Staff, at Fort Pitt, Chatham. It is manufactured in electro-plate by Messrs Elkington and Co., of Regent-street; and it is a fine specimen of the perfection to which the patentees have brought this beautiful art. The value of the group is 100 guineas. It bears the following inscription:—



EPERGNE FOR THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

"This Epergne, after a design by Staff-Surgeon G. R. Dartnell, was purchased with the surplus of a sum subscribed by Officers of the Medical Department of the Army for a Portrait of the late James Forbes, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, the Founder of the Medical Staff Mess at Fort Pitt. June, 1848."

The composition is spirited and characteristic. Upon the base is a wounded soldier; a medical officer is endeavouring to relieve his sufferings, while a comrade supports the poor fellow. The glass dish for flowers, &c., is supported jointly by a bamboo and a native of a northern forest.

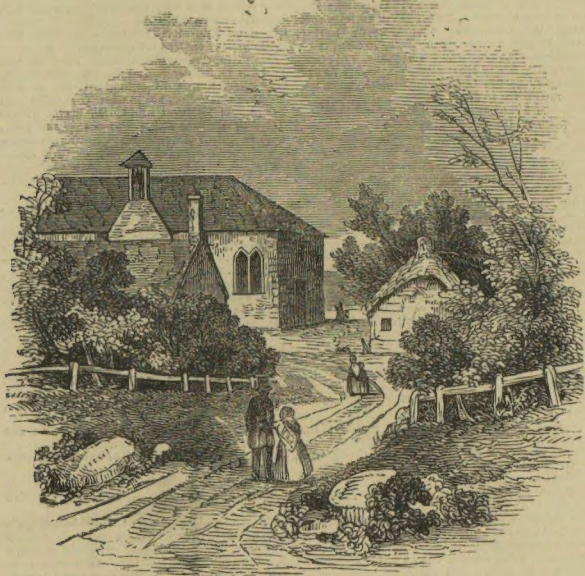


EWELL (NEW) CHURCH.

GRETNA-GREEN MARRIAGES.

The Bill introduced into Parliament in the late session, "to amend the law of Scotland affecting the Constitution of Marriage," was read a second time, but then withdrawn; the Lord Advocate undertaking to reintroduce the measure at a very early period next session. One of the provisions of this Bill is to put a stop to the notorious Gretna-Green marriages, by enacting "that if any person not authorised to solemnize marriage by the laws of the established Church, or the rules or practice of the communion to which he may belong, shall profess to be and act as a clergyman in the solemnization of any marriage, he shall be guilty of an offence, and be punishable by imprisonment not exceeding the period of two years," &c.

The Gretna-Green practice has, doubtless, been regarded by some persons as a vulgar eccentricity rather than as a valid proceeding. The truth, however, is that in Scotland nothing further is necessary to constitute a man and woman husband and wife, than a declaration of consent by the parties before witnesses; or even by such a declaration in writing, without any witnesses, a marriage is considered binding in all respects.



"GRETNA-GREEN."

Still, a marriage in Scotland, not celebrated by a clergyman (with the exception of those we are about to mention), is rarely or never heard of; a result of the feeling in favour of a religious celebration of the contract, which would look upon the neglect of that solemnity as disreputable. What the Scottish people, however, eschewed as evil, the more lax English, under certain circumstances, did not fail to avail themselves of; and the rigid Marriage Act of 1754 had not been many years in force, before "Love found out the way" of evading its enactments, still under the mask of playing propriety. It was only requisite that the knot should be tied in Scotland, to set at defiance parents and guardians; for matches so made appear to have been almost exclusively "stolen" or "runaway," and the parties all English. To enter Scotland was sufficient; and hence such unions are called "border marriages."

The first of these illicit stations, *Gretna*, is situated nine miles north-west of Carlisle, and is the first stage in going from Longtown, in England, to Annan, in Scotland. Pennant, in 1771, described couples as married here by a fisherman, a joiner, or a blacksmith, at from two guineas a job to a dram of whisky.

Some twenty years since there were two rival practitioners. Upon an average, three hundred couples were married in the year, and half a guinea was the lowest fee charged. Chambers tells us that the trade was founded by a tobaccoist (not a blacksmith, as is generally believed), named Joseph Paisley, who, after leading a life of profligacy and drunkenness, died so lately as 1814. The common phrase, "*Gretna-Green*," arose from his first residence, which was at Meggs Hill, on the common, or *green*, between Gratney and Springfield, to the last of which villages, of modern creation, he removed in 1791.

In 1815, the number of marriages celebrated at *Gretna* was calculated in Brewster's "*Edinburgh Encyclopedia*" at 65, which produced an annual income of about £1000, at the rate of fifteen guineas each; fashion having, in some degree, taken under its shelter the knots tied here.



LAMBERTON TOLL-BAR, NEAR BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

An attempt was made in the General Assembly of 1826 to have this shameful system of fraud and profligacy abolished, but without effect. "It is impossible," says Chambers, "to use terms of sufficient reprobation and abhorrence in alluding to the base panders, from the innkeepers of Carlisle to the kennel-boys of Springfield, who make it the means of supporting their villainous and contemptible existence."

Dr. Dibdin, several years since, suggested that the only available and effectual remedy would be a statutable declaration against the legality or validity of such matches; and then the fisherman's "occupation's gone." This purpose will, in all probability, be answered by the provision in the measure we have already referred to.

The second station we have engraved is of less notoriety than *Gretna*: both are situated nearly upon the Border; *Gretna* being at the southern, and *Lamberton* at the south-eastern, extremity of Scotland; and the latter at about a mile north of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The "*Bar*" is a small ale-house; but, doubtless, sufficiently capacious for its purpose. Upon the wall is scribbled the following doggerel:

"My fluttering breast bespeaks a hope,
A wish for happy days,
May Hymen bless our vows,
And prosper all our ways!"

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

As the hope of tranquillity begins to revive, and the horizon of commotions becomes less clouded, in high society, in France, marriages are now projected; whilst, with a small number of exceptions, they hardly thought of marrying during our days of trial and storm, except in the middle classes. Brilliant alliances have given a new development to fashion. In the spring, ribbons enriched every *coiffure*, to the great detriment of flowers: this fashion, at the end of summer, has entirely changed, and the prettiest bonnets of white or light-coloured tulle are decorated with honeysuckle, *muquets*, wild roses, and other flowers. The *toilettes* begin already to attest the approach of autumn. Silk dresses replace those of *barège* and muslin; china crape shawls succeed the



PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

various kinds of mantles; and drawn silk bonnets are most fashionable. Half light, half sombre tints have the preference over bright colours; they are not yet dark, but they are no longer pale. Our Engraving affords a correct idea of Parisian dress at the present epoch. One of the costumes consists of a straw-coloured silk bonnet *plissé*, ornamented with yellow wild roses; a square shawl of white china crape, embroidered with large yellow roses; and a silk dress, *bleu de Roi*, brocaded with shaded satin. The high dress is in the form of a pelisse, open up the front, ornamented with a *frisé*, indented with *coquilles* of ribbon; *coquilles*, forming large rosettes, are also placed up the front, between the notches. A lace jockey, with a small lace collar turned down, completes this *toilette*.

Next is an open-shaped Tuscan bonnet, trimmed outside and in with wild flowers; an Italian taffeta silver grey dress, with three flounces. The dress is made *à guimpe*, the sleeves tight to the wrist, the flounces fuller than they were in the summer. The mantle (with sleeves) is of peach-coloured satin, covered with lace, plain in the centre, and a deep embroidered border; cuffs of wide lace fluted over the hand; the collar of lace. Hannetons shoes; silk stockings (here we may add that silk stockings begin to be rigorously essential for every *toilette*). The general adoption of shoes has rendered this aristocratic *chaussure* necessary for all ladies who wish to be perfect in their *mise*.

The little girl in the group has a straw bonnet *à la Watteau*, with a small round crown trimmed with wide velvet. A large rosette of velvet to match is placed above the *touffes de cheveux*. The silk dress is trimmed with puffings of the same material; the skirt short, so as to show embroidered trowsers and a

mantle to match the dress, trimmed with puffings, fastened at the waist with a bow.

A blouse *carrée à la Raphaël*, with a leather belt. A Cashmere cap the colour of the blouse, surrounded with a piece of wide velvet to match; the visor of japanned leather—form *à la Mobile*.

Tenue for a nurse: A brown merino dress, made high; a little ribbon for the neck forming a *double nœud serré*; a small tulle cap on the back of the head, ornamented with rosettes of ribbon; a long white apron, with pockets; white linen cuffs.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

CHAPTER I.—THE BILL IS ACCEPTED.

The genealogical tree of which Mr. Julius Claver Macfum was a sprig was an old, old piece of vegetation, at least so said Mr. Julius Macfum. If the historian may rely upon the testimony of this gentleman, the Macfums came to England with the Conqueror; and, if the characteristics of this member of the family may be taken as a fair specimen of the Macfums, I should judge that Julius was right in his asseveration. Julius Macfum was not a man of education, nor was he possessed of any wonderful talent, but he contrived to make a



THE BILL IS ACCEPTED.

very decent figure in the world, nevertheless. In the first place, he was never seen twice in the same waistcoat—a fact sufficient to establish any man's reputation in genteel society. And then, he wore moustachios and talked about the Macfums in India. He was dependent upon some unseen uncle, who forwarded him periodical remittances, and gave him to believe that he would leave him the bulk of his property. He had lately been introduced to Mr. John Henry Pursey, and had taken this young gentleman in hand. Fortunate young Pursey! John Pursey was a young, and, need it be added, an inexperienced man, for he had married. He was not in brilliant circumstances, as may be inferred from his early marriage, for it is always your needy young men who settle in their green youth.

He was a clerk in the City, and rented a seven-roomed cottage in the neighbourhood of Chelsea, where he encoined his wife and one servant, and where he usually spent his evenings and his Sundays. For six or eight months after his marriage, this modest house was his world; but by degrees a longing for some change, some excitement, to vary the monotonous quietness of this domestic bliss, stole over him, and he wandered forth into the night haunts of London, in one of which he became acquainted with Mr. Julius Macfum. And Macfum, in the largeness of his heart and the emptiness of his pocket, determined to test the truth of his *protégé's* soul—to try whether he had discovered one trusting nature among the selfish and suspicious souls that choked London. And Pursey, elated with the condescensions of his mustachioed friend, vaunted the aristocratic nature of his new acquaintance to his co-clerks, with the air of a man who had made an important onward step in the world. It was arranged that the new friends should take a chop together. Macfum would have asked Pursey to his club, only he wished for a quiet evening, and he knew that he should meet Lord Condiment there, who would insist upon his supping with him; so it was arranged that they should dine at the Café de l'Europe, in the Haymarket, where Macfum assured his young friend they would get a first-rate steak and potatoes *au naturel* that would throw him into ecstasies. The friends met as agreed. Pursey was punctual to his appointment; but Macfum was half an hour after his time. He had been detained at the Carlton, and had just left that bore, Sir George, in the Mall. I know it, however, to be a positive fact, that Macfum paid the toll-keeper of Waterloo-bridge the sum of one halfpenny, being the toll for his passage over that fabric, not a quarter of an hour before his arrival at the café. I shall not, after the fashion of certain novelists, describe the hissing chops of which the friends partook. I will simply mention the fact that Macfum insisted upon standing a bottle of the landlord's finest port, as a sedative after an ample dinner. And then began that lazy conversation in which Englishmen usually indulge after their principal meal.

"This isn't a bad glass of wine," ventured Pursey.

"Humph! ah!" said Macfum, sipping the wine at intervals, and holding the glass to the light; "I've been spoiled lately."

"How so?"

"Why, I've been spending a few weeks with Lord MacFleming, in the north of Scotland, lately, and he has some of the most magnificent port, I think I may say, I ever tasted. A fine dry wine that cleans the mouth, if I may be allowed the expression. It was scarcely so pure a wine, now I call it to mind, as that I sent to an uncle of mine in India—the ungrateful old buffer!"

"What! did he pronounce it bad?"

"Oh no! not he, the old cormorant!" He wrote back an indignant letter, asking me if I thought he had a pipe of wine (though he acknowledged that it was in fine condition) was not a shabby present to send to a relative who had been as good as a father to me. The rich old Indians imagine that we poor devils over here can make money as fast as they."

"Is your uncle an Indian merchant?" asked Pursey.

"Come, you're not taking care of yourself—fill. My uncle a merchant, eh? Well, I scarcely know what he calls himself; but of this fact I'm pretty certain, he has heaps of money. I take him to be an obese old sensualist, who lies all day under a tent, and is fanned by a brace of perspiring negroes. He's unmarried, and I'm the only relation he has in the world. You don't know how exciting it is to be a member of a rich consumptive family—to see first one die, then another, and to be compelled at last to represent the entire family oneself."

"And the family estate," interposed Pursey.

"You sly rogue!" and the condescending Macfum poked his young acquaintance in the ribs. "Yes, and the family estate—that's a consolation, certainly. Within the last two years I have lost nine relations—no great loss, certainly, as relations go."

"My dear Mr. Macfum!" exclaimed Pursey, starting with astonishment.

"My dear boy, I spoke sarcastically—it's a habit of mine. But you will allow, in common with all the world, that relations are great bores. They do take such deuced liberties with one. Sir, I would exterminate the whole race of uncles and aunts (cousins I don't count as relations; they're merely slow connections, whom a man of sense avoids)—they are such insufferable bores; and uncles, we have agreed to a man at the Carlton, that they are tyrannical old humbugs."

"Do you include your uncle in this sweeping condemnation?"

"Hang it! I scarcely know. The old fellow used to behave himself in the most liberal manner. At one time I thought him the most generous old fool on the face of the earth; but now, d—n it, he does not know how to treat a gentleman. Last year he got some odd crotchets into his head, and swore he would cut off my allowance. I wrote to him, and told him emphatically, that as a gentleman and a man of honour I could not consent to be treated like a youth of twenty; and then the stupid old fellow returned me the humblest answer in the world, enclosing me a cheque for double my usual allowance. Rather handsome of the old boy, certainly. Now he's got another crotchet in his head, and I've written him a rather smart letter on the subject. I shall get a remittance, I suppose, by the next overland mail; meantime I must get Lord Condiment, or Sir George, to accept a bill for me. Sir George is a deuced good-natured fellow, but the worst of him is he's so awfully proud. For instance, when I was in the same strait, last year, as I was just now telling you, Sir George offered to lend me a hundred pounds to last me a few days, until the arrival of the mail. To this I objected, as any considerate man would object to borrow cash of his friend if he could do without, so I frankly told him that I couldn't think of using his money, but that if he would put his name to a bill for me it would answer the same purpose, and not put him to the inconvenience of drawing upon his banker's. And so the matter was arranged. But let us talk upon another subject. I'm boring you with these personal matters. Have you been to the opera yet?"

Pursey, who believed with many of his class, that if he allowed he had not been to the opera that season, he would be set down by the *habitués* as a vulgarian, saved his character by telling a lie. He asserted that he was at the opera on the opening night.

"In the omnibus-box?" asked Macfum, carelessly.

"No; in the pit."

"What say you, shall we lounge in there to-night? I can pass a friend."

"With pleasure." And the twinkle that sparkled from Pursey's eye betrayed the flutter at his heart—showed to his friend that it was no common occurrence to him to visit the opera.

"I'll introduce you to Lord Condiment; I think you'll like him."

Henry Pursey gladly assented to this proposition. He was on the high road to distinction. To shake the hand of a live Lord! was not this to reach the summit of human ambition?

"Waiter, another bottle of port. Do you ride much, or are you too much occupied with your mercantile affairs?"

"I don't find much time for riding," returned Henry, anxious to avoid another falsehood, yet without sufficient strength of mind to acknowledge his ignorance of horsemanship.

"No, I suppose not; but still you use spurs now and then?"

"Oh yes, now and then." Henry Pursey's relatives could have informed Macfum, that his (Pursey's) knowledge of horsemanship was limited to an occasional canter upon the ponies stationed on Blackheath, for the especial patronage of those persons who do not object to broken knees in their horsemanship, and are not particular as to grooming.

"Condiment has some first-rate flesh. As you're rather a judge, he will be glad to see you manage one of his mares. If we meet him to-night, I'll make an appointment with him for Sunday morning. Will that day suit you?"

"I'm afraid I'm engaged on the Sunday," returned Henry, anxious to avoid a display of his equestrian awkwardness before a peer of the realm, yet loth to lose so glorious an opportunity of parading himself in the company.

"Well, we can arrange a day when we meet Condiment." Here there was a pause in the conversation. Presently Macfum's eye caught the date of the month suspended against the opposite wall. He lifted his glasses hastily, and again read the date. "Bless my soul!" he then exclaimed. "Waiter, is that the right date of the month?"

"Yes, sir," answered that important functionary.

"Why, hang it, Sir George leaves town to-night, then. Waiter! fetch me a seven-and-a-half penny bill stamp directly."

"Yes, sir," again vouchsafed the nimble individual addressed as waiter, as he disappeared with the money.

"Hang it, what an ass I am. I've been thinking that this was the thirteenth only. Sir George leaves town to-night, the fifteenth. He's almost the only man in the world of whom I could ask so delicate a favour. But I may yet catch him at the Carlton. He said he should take a chop there at six. Detestable fellow, I wish he'd make haste. Oh! here he is! Excuse me for a few moments, my dear boy, I'm only going round to the Carlton. I shall just catch Sir George if I run for it."

And Mr. Julius Macfum rushed into the street, leaving Henry to enjoy the remainder of the wine and his own vain reflections. "Well, I haven't been unlucky all my life," soliloquised the youth. "I've done it at last. I wonder whether Macfum could get one post in the Treasury. If Macfum can't, I should think Lord Condiment could, easily. Macfum is a deuced good fellow; there's no mistake about that. What would Mary say, if she could see me hand in glove with half the aristocracy of the land? She'll want to be introduced to Lady Condiment and Sir George's wife; but how's it to be done? I can't ask Condiment home to our grubby place: eod! no; he'd cut me directly. It's a deuced bore. Ho! here's Macfum!"

"He's off!—Lady George fetched him in the travelling carriage at half-past five. It's a confounded nuisance! I'm hanged if I don't cut the Carlton."

"Why?"

"Because of late they've admitted some great snobs, whom it turns one ill to meet. I was near upon knocking one of the plebeians down just now—a coarse brute! I was in the reading-room, making some inquiries after Sir George, when the fellow came up and asked me if I wanted to see the Baronet very particularly? I told him, conceiving that he was a gentleman, that I did wish to see Sir George on an urgent pecuniary matter, when the *grossier* presumed to ask if he could be of any service?—he—an utter stranger! I told him I'd a good mind to horsewhip him for his insolence; and I added, by way of a lesson

to the ignorant scoundrel, 'You should know, sir, that a gentleman receives a favour from no man who is not strictly his friend.' The fellow addressed me as familiarly as you or Condiment would."

"I am thankful for your earnest friendship," answered Pursey, his breast bounding with gratitude at the delicate compliment of his companion.

Macfum threw the bill stamp upon the table, seized the decanter, and filled two brimming glasses. "Now, Pursey, let's drink to a lasting friendship."

"With unfeigned pleasure," answered Pursey, extending his hand to Macfum; and the two drank to that rarity—a lasting friendship.

"Condiment is at the club now: he rather annoyed me. Waiter, bring a pen and some ink—and a sheet of paper. I must write a word to Captain Butter;—you'll excuse me, Pursey?" And Macfum wrote a short note to his worthy friend in the Guards.

Surely each soldier in the said regiment must have at least five hundred friends, if we take into account the crowd of people who claim friendship with this highly fashionable and highly useless corps.

"Waiter! have you a porter to take a letter as far as the Horse Guards?" shouted Macfum, when he had completed the arrangement of his eristic. "Never mind, I'll take it myself. As I was telling you, Condiment annoyed me rather. He said that if I had asked him he would have been happy to oblige me with his name to the bill. But, as I told him, how could he expect me to mention such a matter to him, when he had not so much as hinted his willingness to serve me? I therefore, of course declined his offer. Don't you think this was acting as became a man of spirit?"

"Certainly. I admire your spirit exceedingly." Pursey's enthusiasm in favour of his companion was now extreme. He took a pen, drew the bill towards him, and attached his name thereto in spite of the remonstrances of Macfum, who protested that he would not have asked such a favour of Pursey upon such a short acquaintance for worlds. Pursey begged that his friend would not mention so slight a favour, and presently the two separated for their respective homes to dress for the opera.

(To be continued.)

THE HARVEST AND THE CROPS.

Our Agricultural Correspondent has again supplied us with materials for a *bona fide* report as to the crops and the harvest in the north-eastern part of the kingdom, through which district he has just made his annual cursory survey. In the eastern part of Middlesex, and the greater part of Buckinghamshire, the whole of the wheat is saved. Northamptonshire has still a few acres of wheat unhoosed, but even there all is cut. From Stamford, *vid* Grantham, Sleaford, Boston, Spalding, and the Fens, right and left of the road, the whole of the wheat crops, and a large portion of the oats, are safely housed in excellent condition. We say the *whole* of the wheat is housed; for the few exceptions are merely patches belonging to small farmers, who are anxious for an early threshing of their crops for immediate sale. This is effected now, in parts of Lincolnshire, in the fields, by machines worked by horses, and in several instances which we witnessed, by *steam*; the power of the locomotive being no longer confined to the steam-boat and the railway, but its puff! puff! puff! is heard, and its application is seen, amidst the quiet fields and the sheaves of the ripened crops. Our estimate of the harvest made last year was substantially correct, and with equal confidence we give our opinion of the present. In the neighbourhood of Heckington, Swineshead (the latter famed for its connexion with English history—for it was at Swineshead Abbey that King John found refuge after his disaster in the Fens), Gosport, Settle, and the richly alluvial lands in their immediate neighbourhood, the crops of wheat are, if not above, fairly average ones—realising from 35 to 40 bushels per acre. In the coarser lands in the whole of East Lincolnshire the crops of wheat may be also safely estimated as an average one, namely, from 34 to 4 quarters per acre. Oats scarcely ever looked better, and, as we have before observed, an immense quantity has already been saved. Barley is but sparingly grown in the county now under notice, except about Stamford, and on the Wolds of that neighbourhood, where it looks well, and promises a fair crop. The quantity of beans is this year much larger than last, and may be regarded as an average produce. They are fast ripening, and in many places cut. Coleseed, a favourite sheep feed in Lincolnshire, is abundant, realising from one ton and a half to two tons per acre. Swedes, mangel wurtzel, and turnips, tolerable. The farmers of the Fens (and excellent farmers they are) have latterly taken to sow large tracts of land with carrots for horse feed; and we are happy to say that this year will well repay them for their speculation, for the crops, both in quality and quantity, are first-rate. The foregoing remarks are the pleasant portion of our report. The *per contra*, we grieve to say, is the announcement of the all but total failure of the potatoes in Lincolnshire. In all the rich lands in the neighbourhoods we have alluded to, the potato has this year failed. The unpleasant effluvia arising from the decomposition of the esculent, gives unmistakable notice, even in the dark, that you are in the vicinity of a potato field. They look a little better in the counties of Cambridge, Buckingham, Northampton, and Essex; but even there the indications of the blight are too manifest to leave a doubt with practical men of the wide spread existence of the fatal disease. We hear better reports of them in Ireland, and in the western parts of England. We devoutly hope that such reports are true; for, if otherwise, the coming winter will be a bitter one for the poor.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2.—The number of births registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the above week was 1328, of which 688 were males and 640 females. This number is greater by three than that of the preceding week. The deaths during the above week were registered at 998, being 330 less than the births, exceeding, however, the average weekly mortality for the last five summers by 26, and exceeding also the deaths of the preceding week by 47. The excess over the average is chiefly accounted for under the following heads:—Small-pox, 31 (average, 18); scarlatina, 137 (average, 37); diarrhoea, 79 (average, 66); dysentery, 18 (average, 7); typhus, 63 (average, 40); erysipelas, 10 (average, 6); violent death, 48 (average, 29). To counterbalance the very large excess accounted for above, under several heads the mortality is considerably below the average. The deaths from measles were 9 (average, 31); dropsy, 14 (average, 22); consumption, 107 (average, 137); hydrocephalus (water on the brain), 20 (average, 35); apoplexy, 17 (average, 20); convulsions, 30 (average, 50); pneumonia, 31 (average, 42). The deaths from cholera are again 7, being the precise weekly average for the last five summers. None of the cases were in any way remarkable.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The books for the transfer of Bank Stock, Reduced Long Annuities, and Annuities for terms of years will close on the 12th inst.; Bank Stock re-opening on the 17th of October; and Reduced Long Annuities, and Annuities for terms, on the 19th of October. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents close on the 13th inst., and open on the 18th of October.

Monday last being the 4th of the month, the amount of short commercial paper falling due was unusually large. It was, however, well paid; the amount remaining dishonoured being below the average. The latter fact is gratifying, from its proving not only that a large home-trade has been transacted; but likewise that the basis of its operations has been ready money.

The change in the weather, and fall in the Corn Market, afforded a slight impetus to prices at the beginning of the week; Consols opening on Monday at 85½ to 86½, and closing at the latter quotation, "buyers." This price, although barely maintained through Tuesday, was again the closing quotation. The opening price on Wednesday was 85½ 86; but the approaching account absorbing the attention of the jobbers, and no political news influencing the Market, scarcely any fluctuation occurred during the day, the closing quotations being 86 to 86½ for the present account, and 86½ for the October account. Being the day before account-day, the options were declared, and, as in most instances the stock was "called," the parties "calling" evidently regard a rise in prices as probable. The account closed on Thursday, and was against the *Bull* party; prices, consequently, are now flatter. Exchequer Bills have slightly declined, and India Bonds are a shade worse. At the close of the week quotations stood, for Bank Stock, 196; Reduced, 86½; Consols, 86; New 3½ per Cent. Anns., 87; Long Anns., to expire Jan., 1860, 8 15-16; India Stock, 240; India Bonds, £1000, 23 pm.; Consols for Account, Oct. 17, 86½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 31 pm.; £1000, June, 25 pm.; Small, March, 28 pm.; Small, June, 24 pm.

The Foreign Market has been without any change during the week, that can be well recorded. Mexican affairs, in connexion with the bonds, has been the only topic of interest, it being decided at the meeting of Mexican Bondholders, held on Wednesday, to send Mr. Parish Robertson as a special agent to Mexico. The continued retention of £106,000, or, as some calculate, £115,000, belonging to the English creditors, by Messrs. Schneider, who are neither the agents of the bondholders nor the Government, having repudiated the former and been superseded in the latter capacity, is the general subject of complaint and surprise; but it is hoped that the energy now displayed by the committee may be attended with some more satisfactory result than has hitherto marked its attempts. The closing prices for the week are:—Brazilian Bonds, 74½; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 75; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 11½; Portuguese Four per Cent., 22; Spanish Three per Cent., 23½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 70; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 44½; Ditto Four per Cent. Certificates, 71.

Shares remain heavy, sales continuing to predominate in consequence of the dreaded reduction in the dividends of the various lines. This fear has caused a most unreasonable depression, and may induce many timid persons to sell their Stock, which in fair months will not be re-purchasable but at a very increased price. A careful investigation of the present state of railway property, in relation to the general state of trade, and political affairs, affords abundance of reason to look hopefully towards the future. Closing prices are:—Aberdeen, 18; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23½; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction, 44½ dis.; Caledonian, 19½; Ditto, New, £10, 19½; 2½; Chester and Holyhead, 14½; Eastern Counties, 13½ x d.; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 5½; East Lancashire, New, 10½; East Lincolnshire, 24½; Great Northern, 6½; Great Western, 80 x d.; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17 x d.; Ditto, New, £17, 10 x d.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Quarter Shares, 12½; London and Blackwall, 44½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 26½ x d.; Ditto, New, £5, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 3½; London and North-Western, 112½; Ditto, New, 6½; London and South-Western, 37 x d.; Ditto, New, £50, 25½ d.; Ditto, Thirds, 4½ discount; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 4 discount; Midland, 86 x d.; Ditto, Consolidated, £50 Shares, 11; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 64½ x d.; Ditto, Consolidated, Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 115;

Norfolk, New, £20, 2 x d.; North British, 20; Ditto, Quarters, 4½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 25½ x d.; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 24½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 8 per Cent. Preference, 12½; South-Eastern, 23½ x d.; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 6½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 24½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 28½ x d.; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 27 x d.; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 15½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 59; Boulogne and Amiens, 6; Namur and Liège, 4½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 14; Rouen and Havre, 7½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was little change in prices during yesterday. Consols opened at 85½, and gradually advanced to 86½ for Money and Time, which was the closing quotation. In the Foreign and Share Markets there was no movement of interest.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although there were several fresh runs of English wheat up to our market this morning the total arrivals during the week have not exceeded 3910 quarters. On the whole, the show of samples—many of which were the refuse of Monday—was good. Selected parcels, of both old and new, were mostly disposed of at full prices, but the value of the middling and out-of-condition qualities was the turn in favour of the buyers. Foreign wheat—both free and in bond—moved off slowly, at barely static prices. The imports this week have been 16,720 quarters. The sale for all kinds of barley was heavy, at, in some instances, a decline of 1s per quarter. Scarcely any English barley on offer. We were fairly supplied with malt, the demand for which was heavy, and prices were 1s per quarter lower than on Monday. Oats—The supply of which was very moderate—were dull in sale, but not cheaper. In all other articles next to nothing was doing.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3910; barley, 80; oats, 730. Irish: oats, —; Foreign: wheat, 16,720; barley, 8710; oats, 13,250. Flour, 2560 sacks; malt, 4110 quarters. **English:**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 52s to 59s; ditto, white, 58s to 64s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 58s; ditto, white, 57s to 61s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln, malt, 58s to 60s; distilling ditto, 29s to 32s; malted ditto, 33s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln, malt, 58s to 60s; brown ditto, 48s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 24s; potato ditto, 24s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 20s; ditto, white, 20s to 23s; tick beans, new, 34s to 37s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 40s to 41s; maple, 40s to 41s; white, 38s to 40s; boilers, 40s to 44s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 55s; Suffolk, 48s to 49s; Stockton and Kilmarnock, 46s to 48s, per 280 lbs.—**Foreign:** Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 26s to 32s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Exceedingly little business has been transacted in seeds this week. Prices, on the whole, rule about stationary. **Linseed,** English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 45s to 48s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white do., 6s to 9s 0d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. **English rape-seed,** £34 to £36 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s, ditto, foreign, £25 to £29 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 10s per ton; canary, 80s to 105s per cwt. **English clover-seed,** red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. **Foreign, red,** —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 5d; barley, 32s 1d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, 32s 2d; beans, 38s 8d; peas, 38s 11d.

The Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 2d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 36s 11d; peas, 36s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 6s 0d; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 2s 0d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 2s 6d.

Tea.—This market is tolerably steady; but we have no improvement to notice in the quotations.

Sugar.—A large business has been doing in foreign sugars for export. For home consumption, the demand is steady, at full prices.

Coffee.—A steady business is doing in most descriptions, at last week's quotations.

Rice.—A fall of fully 1s per cwt has taken place in the value of rice, with a very inactive demand.

Provisions.—The best parcels of Irish butter are in moderate request, at about last week's quotations; but all other kinds may be purchased at a decline of 1s per cwt. In foreign butter, comparatively little business is doing, at late rates. English butter supports previous quotations. Fine Dorset, 90s to 95s per cwt; fresh, 10s to 12s per dozen lbs. In bacon, next to nothing is doing, and the rates have receded quite 1s per cwt. The best bladder lard is selling at full prices; but all other kinds of provisions—the supplies of which on offer are such, including their small cost—a very slow market.

Tallow.—A good business is doing, in all kinds of tallow, at full prices. P.Y.C. is selling at 45s to 46s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 45s 6d to 46s per cwt. net cash.

Oils.—Sperm oil is dull, and rather cheaper. In other kinds we have no alteration to notice.

Spirits.—The market is quiet, yet last week's prices are supported in every instance.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s to £3 10s; new ditto, £2 8s to £3 8s; old clover, £1 0s to £1 10s; new ditto, £3 10s to £4 10s; straw, £1 4s to £1 10s per load.

Coals (Friday).—Hetton, 17s 6d; Shotton, 16s 3d; Stewart's, 17s 3d; Hartley, 14s 9d; Gosforth, 15s 3d; Killingworth, 15s 3d; Eden Main, 16s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—A few pockets of new hops have arrived this week from Kent and Sussex, and been disposed of at prices varying from 9s to 10s per cwt. In yearling and old hops, exceedingly little business is doing, and prices have a downward tendency. The duty is called £190,000 to £195,000. Sussex pockets, £2 5s to £2 12s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 8s to £2 15s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £2 12s to £2 15s.

Smithfield (Friday).—There was a very extensive supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market. For all breeds we have to report an exceedingly dull sale, at, in some instances, drooping currencies. The extreme figure for the best Scots was 4s per 8lb, and a total carcass was not effected. Amongst the foreign stock were not less than 225 beasts and 17 calves from France, in good condition. The numbers of sheep were moderately extensive, and the demand for that description of stock was steady, at fully Monday's quotations. Prime old Down sold at from 4s 10d to 5s per 8lb. On the whole, the lamb trade was firm; but we have no improvement to notice in prices. Calves were in good supply, and sluggish inquiry, at late rates. In pigs next to nothing was doing. Milch cows were very dull, at from £15 to £18 each, including their small cost.

For 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; old hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 0d. Such was the sale of the 17th inst. Such were the prices of the 17th inst. Total supplies: Beasts, 1120; cows, 109; sheep and lambs, 9380; calves, 514; pigs, 380. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 520; sheep and lambs, 2100; calves, 288. Scotch: Beasts, 190; sheep, 240.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were heavy to-day, on the following terms.

For 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, SEPT. 5.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T. to be Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, in the room of Frederick Earl Spencer, C.B., resigned.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, AUG. 31.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Alan Gardner Cornwall to be Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty.

FOREIGN OFFICE, SEPT. 2.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Eveillard, as Consul at Newcastle for the French Republic; and Mr. Collins Whitaker, as Consul at St. John's, New Brunswick, for the United States of America.

CROWN OFFICE.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

SEPT. 4.—Borough of Leicester: John Ellis, of Belgrave, in the county of Leicester, Esq.; Richard Harris, of the Crescent, in the borough of Leicester, Esq.—the last election for the said borough having been declared void.

SEPT. 5.—Borough of Cheltenham: Charles Lennox Grenville Berkeley, Esq.—the last election for the said borough having been declared void.

WHITEHALL, JULY 31.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde has appointed John Robinson Legge, of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, to be one of the perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgment of deeds to be executed by married women, in and for the county of Durham.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 1.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Lieutenant J.T. Leathes to be First Lieutenant, vice Power.

BANKRUPTS.

W. DABRY, Walsham-in-the-Will

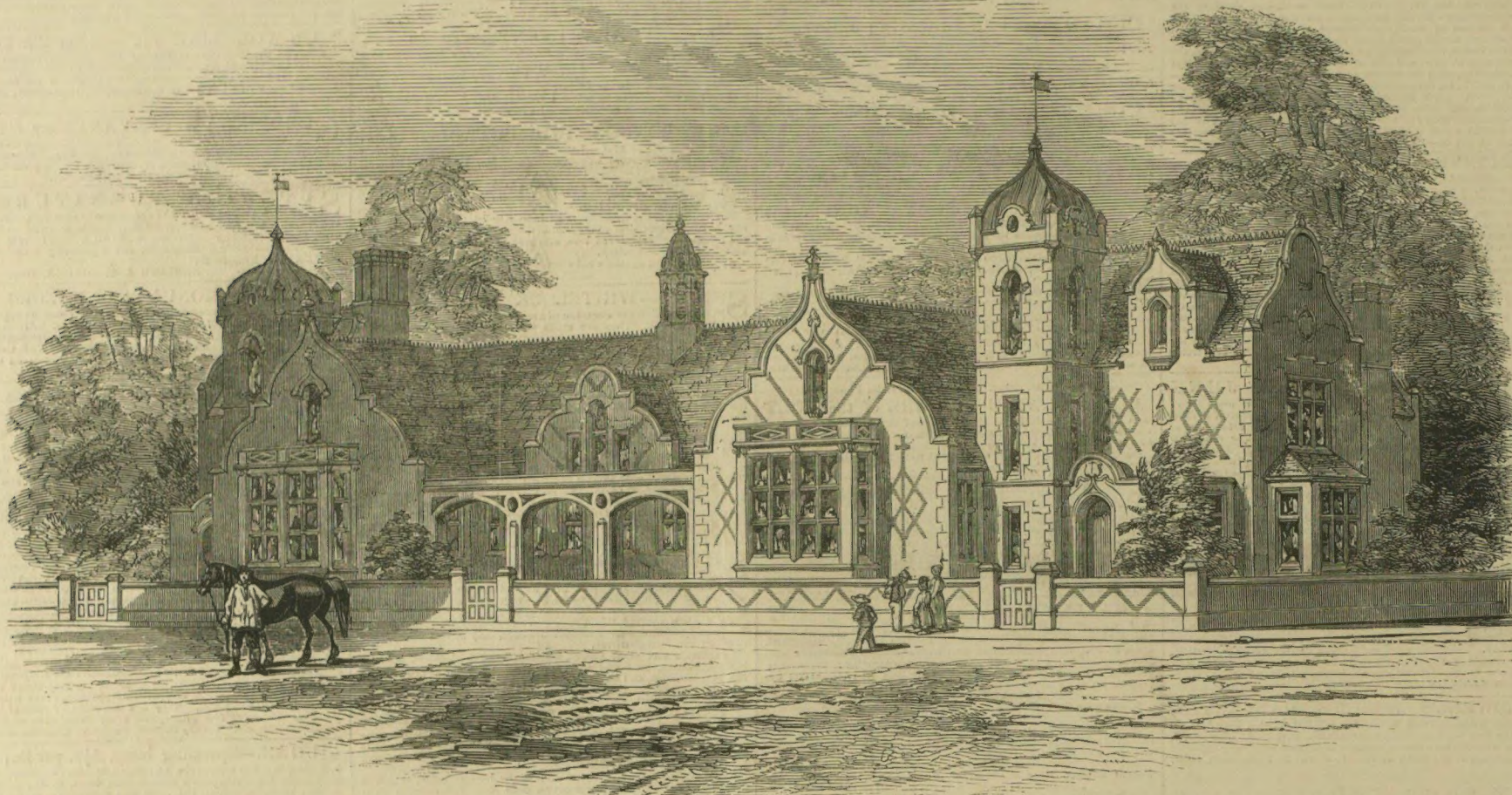
BOARD and **RESIDENCE**.—TENBY.—At

S. MORDAN and Co.'s PATENT EVER-
S. POINTED PENCILS.—S. M. and Co. CAUTION the Public in
 purchasing this useful article to see that the patentees' name be
 stamped legibly on the case. A quantity of counterfeits are constan-
 tly pressed on the Public, as they yield a greater profit to the
 salesman, but will be found of no value in use. These remarks apply
 also to S. M. and Co.'s patent leads for replenishing the same.
 Manufactory, City-road, London.

breaks, spots, pimples, hushes, sallowness, and discoloration fly off as its application, and give place to delicate smoothness, and the glow of beauty and of bloom. Price 4s 6d and 6s 6d per bottle. * Beware of cheap imitations for sale, containing mineral astruents utterly injurious to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. The words "Richard's Kalydor" are on the wrapper of the genuine article. Sold by them at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by all respectable chemists and perfumers.

Gentlemen of Science and the public generally are respectfully invited to inspect the machinery and apparatus employed in the roasting, &c., of Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee, and to view the whole in action, and coffee constantly roasting, &c., at the warehouses of Dakin and Co., in Shoe-lane, London, within the stone's throw of Number 20, in the Strand. An assistant is in waiting to accompany visitors to the warehouses, and to explain the whole of this ROYAL PATENT PROCESS for roasting, &c., of superior coffee.

enclosed. Price 6d. prepared only by Mr. Thomas Howard, Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, who will send it into the country free by post. Stables for Savor's, 220, Regent-street; Sanger, 130, Oxford-street; Stockley's Strand; Butler, 4, Chancery-lane; Johnson, 88, Court-st.; and all respectable dentists. Price 2s 6d. Mr. Howard continues to supply the loss of Teeth on his new system. He performs all dental operations without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. 17, George-street, Hanover-square.



ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOLS, PIMLICO.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOLS, PIMLICO.

This picturesque pile has been erected from the design of Mr. Teulon, for the Boys' and Girls' Schools of St. Michael's, Chester-square, and was opened on Monday last. The site is on the south side of the Grosvenor Canal, upon a piece of ground the gift of the Marquis of Westminster; and the first stone of the building was laid by the Marchioness of Westminster, on the 14th of July, 1847.

The Schools form a portion of the north side of an intended street in continuation of Hugh-street. The entrances for the children are from the projected roadway next the Canal, so that the occupiers of the houses in Hugh-street will not be subjected to noise. The Schools are calculated to accommodate—Boys, 125; Girls, 125; Infants, 140.

The Boys' and Girls' Schools are so arranged that the two may be thrown into one, for the purposes of a weekly service or public meeting. The Infant School is completely divided from the other schools. The Boys' and Girls' Schools have, in connexion with them, a committee-room, with masters' and mistresses' house, with basement story; and the Infant School has also a residence for the Infant School mistress. Each school has a separate yard or play-ground; and the masters' and mistresses' houses respectively are provided with a piece of garden ground, rearward towards the Canal.

The exterior of the buildings is Elizabethan in style; the materials red brick, with chequer of black bricks. All the window-frames are mullioned with Bath stone, and all the decorated portions are executed in that material.

The roof of the schools internally is open-timbered, after the manner of the roofings of the Elizabethan period, and affording thereby a complete ventilation. The staircases are carried up in the towers which flank each end of the general

design. In plan, the schools form together a Latin cross; and they are among the most tasteful edifices of their class that we have had occasion to illustrate.

The cost of the building has been defrayed principally by subscription, and partly by the aid of the Committee of the Council on Education.

CRICKET MATCH EXTRAORDINARY.

By the kind permission of the authorities of Greenwich Hospital, the hardy veterans of that splendid establishment were entertained at a cricket match on Monday and Tuesday, in the Priory-grounds, near Lewisham. The novelty of the conditions upon which alone these worn-out sons of the ocean would be allowed to enter the lists, was the cause of a large and fashionable party attending each day. These conditions were, that twenty-two men should be chosen or the field, one half of whom should be minus an arm, and the other a leg! Yet there was no lack of candidates for the honours of the bat and ball, and the number was very soon selected. The weather, too, was beautifully fine; the locality selected for the display a most charming spot; and the spectators as well as the actors appeared to be highly amused.

A large tent had been erected on the southern side of the field, and within it was spread forth an ample supply of the creature comforts of this life, to which the dilapidated tars did ample justice. They were invited to this entertainment by Mr. Ingersoll, of Lewisham, who, in conjunction with Mr. Ireland and Mr. Staunton, had got it up at their sole expense, in addition to distributing a sum of money amongst the competitors. Upon the first day the wickets were pitched, and the sports commenced shortly after two o'clock, the bands striking up "Rule Britannia," the eleven one-armed men taking the first innings; and during the whole time the bats and balls were at work, the spectators were kept in an almost continued roar of laughter by the grotesque

figures the poor old veterans made as they measured their length on the slippery sward in their vain efforts to reach the ball, or to exercise their diminished "under-standing" beyond their ordinary gait to reach the goal in time.

Upon the first day the one-arms made 50 runs in the first start, and 41 at the second. On Tuesday they assembled again with renewed vigour; and now the wooden legs went at it in high glee. Their first innings made 32, and their second 43; thus leaving the game to the one-arms by 16. Nothing could exceed the delight with which they appeared to enjoy the sport, or the kindness and courteous attention of Mr. Ingersoll to all their wants. The game was concluded by six o'clock; and then the hardy old blue-coats marched in procession from the ground, headed by the band, banners, &c., and were again entertained at a parting feast by Mr. Ingersoll, at the Black Bull Inn.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.—At a Diocesan Synod, held within St. Andrew's Chapel, Glasgow, on the 30th of August, the Rev. Walter John Trower, M.A., formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxon, and now Rector of Wiston, Sussex, and Rural Dean, was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Glasgow and Galloway. Mr. Trower is well known to the Church as the author of several valuable works published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

DOCKYARD BATTALIONS.—These troops concluded drill, until May next, on Friday evening (last week), when they were dismissed with highly complimentary addresses from their respective commanding officers. The Clarence battalion (Gosport) concluded by being inspected by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.B., the Governor of Portsmouth.

The steam-ship *United States*, which left Cowes for New York, on Sunday afternoon, with 100 passengers and a valuable cargo, broke down off Scilly, and returned at nine p.m., on Tuesday, to Southampton Water, where she must be docked. The Messrs. Baring are part proprietors of the *United States* steamer, which ran between New York, Havre, and Southampton.



GREENWICH PENSIONERS' CRICKET MATCH, AT THE PRIORY GROUNDS, NEAR LEWISHAM.